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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EFFECTS OF ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON VIEWED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 16, 16 Aug 82 pp 4-6

[Article by Lu Xi [7120 3556]: "Current Situation in the Middle East"]

[Text] The Lebanon crisis caused by Israel's invasion is not yet over, but already it is possible to take a preliminary view of the serious effects it has created. A major change has taken place in the balance of forces in the Middle East and the old pattern has been broken. The situation will still evolve, either to a large or small degree, but its basic outline has already been revealed. Let us make a test analysis in five aspects.

I

Swollen With the Arrogance of Its Expansion, Israel Steps Up Its Pursuit of the "Greater Israel" plan. After occupying southern Lebanon and surrounding Beirut, Israel, relying on its advantageous military situation, making use of the differences between the Arab countries, America's continued, connivance and shielding, as well as the Soviet Union's ambiguous, wait-and-see attitude, is quickening its steps in the vain hope of realizing its long-premeditated "Greater Israel plan." It's hoped-for calculation is: 1) at one stroke to wipe out the Palestinian guerrillas' armed forces, rout the Palestine Liberation Organization, use its military force to prop up a Lebanese central government based on the power of the Christian Phalangist Party, and then force the Lebanese government to conclude a peace treaty with it, thereby turning Lebanon into a buffer state of Israel's; 2) to oust the Syrian armed forces from Lebanon, smash the "Greater Syria plan," and put Syria in a disadvantageous position in which Israel can come at it from both the north and the east, and then force Syria to accept Israel's conditions for peace talks; 3) on the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza, to pursue the "Palestine Autonomy plan" under Israeli occupation and bring the West Bank and Gaza onto the map of "Greater Israel," thus liquidating the Palestinian questions; and 4) by breaking up the Arab forces and forcing Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan to conclude separate treaties with it, Israel would engage in regional economic cooperation, thereby creating conditions for Jewish monopoly capital to infiltrate and expand in the Middle East region. Proceeding from the above-mentioned plan, the Israeli ruling clique in negotiations insists on these conditions for withdrawing its army from Lebanon: all the armed forces of the Palestinian guerrillas besieged in Beirut are to withdraw from Lebanon, the Syrian army stationed in

Lebanon is to withdraw from Lebanon, and an Israeli "security zone" 40 kilometers deep is to be set up in southern Lebanon. Israel said threateningly that if these conditions were not met, it would launch a final attack on West Beirut.

II

The PLO is in a Difficult Plight. The losses that the PLO sustained this time are the most serious since its armed forces were established. The 14 PLO camps in southern Lebanon together with their refugee camps have been destroyed; two-thirds of its 40,000-strong armed forces has been lost; and its military and political headquarters together with their 6,000 plus troops are besieged by Israel in West Beirut and face a life-and-death struggle. Under the pressure of events, the PLO has agreed to withdraw from Beirut. However, the problem of where to withdraw to has not yet been solved. All Arab countries, stemming from their righteous national cause, support the Palestinian cause, but if they were to let the PLO armed forces stay and develop in their own countries then they would worry a lot, both fearing that the PLO would form "a state within a state" and fearing that Israel would look for an opportunity to take reprisals against them. Therefore, these countries are still hesitating to take a clear-cut position with regard to this matter. According to an analysis, it is possible that the PLO armed forces will be broken up into parts and will be separately admitted into several Arab countries, but their activities within a given country will be curtailed and they will not have the kind of convenience and freedom that they had in Lebanon. Even with this setback, the PLO through hard efforts in the future, could restore itself to a certain extent, but with the weakening of its factor as an armed force, its struggle will lay particular emphasis on its being a political force.

As a political force, the PLO will still be active in the Middle East and on the international stage, and nobody can ignore it.

Ever since the PLO was established, it has been the banner of the Palestinian people's liberation and has taken deep root among the Palestinian people and the Arab people, and there is no way that Israel can destroy it with military force. That the Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East question has become even more apparent now. Recently the PLO stated: On the basis of recognizing the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and their right of self-determination and of founding an independent Palestinian state, the PLO is willing to recognize Israel. Arafat has already agreed in writing to the UN resolutions on the Palestinian question. International sympathy is on the side of the PLO. Although getting an advantage militarily, Israel has become more isolated internationally, and the pressure of demands on it for a comprehensive just solution to the Arab-Israel problem is increasing day by day.

Under the present grim circumstances, the question of utmost importance to the PLO is how to strengthen its internal unity and avoid the possibility of a split. The PLO is a national united front organization in which eight Palestinian guerrilla groups take part. Not to mince words, with regard to

political stand and struggle tactics, there have always been differences within the PLO. According to a report, under the present circumstances the mainstream faction headed by Arafat advocates that, under the premise of striving to preserve its strength as much as possible the PLO seek a "face-saving" solution of its perilous plight and from now on strive mainly through political struggle for national independence. In foreign relations, the PLO would mainly rely on the support of Saudi Arabia and other moderate countries and strive for America's recognition while preparing, on the basis of the right of national self-determination, for mutual recognition with Israel. But the "radical faction," headed by the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in foreign relations tends to rely more on Syria, Libya, South Yemen, and the Soviet Union. According to appraisals in the foreign press, it is possible that they will engage in even more violent activities. Now it is extremely important that a satisfactory resolution be found for the PLO's internal differences.

III

In Lebanon, There Has Occurred a Striking Change in the Balance of Power Between the Various Factions. Since the 1976 civil war, the two religious sects, Christian and Islamic, and the third-party forces in Lebanon have each occupied part of the country, splitting Lebanon, in fact, for a long time. The Moslem forces in alliance with the PLO control southern Lebanon and West Beirut, a third of the country's territory; the 60,000-strong militias of the Christian Phalangist Party headed by Gemayel occupy the mountain areas of eastern Lebanon and East Beirut, and with a complete ruling structure from an independent kingdom; and the Christian and Moslem moderate forces headed by President Sarkis and Prime Minister Wazzan control the central government apparatus, but the territory under their control is very small and people say that they "have legal status but not enough power." In addition, in the name of an "Arab deterrent," Syria has 30,000 troops stationed in Lebanon, which gives it a definite "dominant" position. Israeli's large-scale invasion of Lebanon broke up the three-way ruling structure within Lebanon, and the balance of power has shifted to the Christian Phalangist Party. The Lebanese Moslems lost their ally, the PLO, and their strength and influence has been weakened; with the support of Israel, the Christians have taken this opportunity to expand greatly their forces and territory, and they now occupy the dominant position in Lebanon's political life. The Christian Phalangist Party is now making use of this situation, in coordination with Israel, to carry out vigorous activities to drive out the Palestinians and Syrians. Gemayel has already announced that he will take part in the next presidential election, and he is trying to gain control of the central authorities and be master of all Lebanon.

However, even if a central government headed by the Christian Phalangist Party is established, it will be hard fundamentally to eliminate the longstanding divided situation in Lebanon. In essence, the Lebanon question is the epitome of the struggle between various contradictions in the Middle East. Internally, factions are complicated and numerous. In a country with a population of only 3 million, there are close to 100 political parties and groups and over 40 different armed forces. Externally, Israel has invaded, attacked, and

intervened; the two hegemonists, America and the Soviet Union, are engaged in fierce contention here; and some Arab countries are exerting their influence on the country. As a result, the situation is complex. It can be predicted that after the new central government is established, the internal struggle for power between the religious sects and the political sects and groups will not stop abruptly; the external forces will not suddenly stay their hands; and the 500,000 Palestinian refugees wandering about in Lebanon will still struggle for their right to exist. For a considerably long period of time, Lebanon's political situation will remain shaky and unstable.

IV

The Forces Alignment of the Arab Countries Is Changing. Formerly, the situation in the Arab world was that of a tripartite confrontation between Egypt, which had signed a peace treaty with Israel, and its supporters; the countries of the "rejectionist front"; and the moderate countries. Now the situation is being polarized in two directions.

The reaction of the Arab countries to Israeli's invasion of Lebanon, by contrast with the past, was slack and weak, not only not forming a united stand but also shifting responsibility onto each other. The conference held on 26 June by the foreign ministers of the Arab League did not produce any results and was hastily wound up. Tunisia suggested the holding of an emergency summit conference of the Arab League, but because there wasn't a wide response the proposal was dropped. The lack of conformity between the Arab countries encourages Israeli's aggressive arrogance and is advantageous for the two hegemonists' fishing in troubled waters in the Middle East region.

Vis-a-vis Israel, Syria has been put in the position of facing a difficult choice between peace and war. Lebanon is an important component of the Syrian Arab Baath Socialist Party's "Greater Syria plan," and strategically it is an important flank for Syria's defense against an Israeli invasion. Since 1976, a Syrian army has been stationed in Lebanon. In this invasion of Lebanon by Israel, the Syrian army was forced to draw back to an area in the Bakaa Valley, leaving in Beirut only a 500-man unit to defend, together with the Palestinian guerrillas, West Beirut. Now, not only is Israel forcing the Syrian army to withdraw from Lebanon completely, but also the forces of the various factions within Lebanon are demanding that all foreign troops included in the Syrian army be withdrawn. To a very great degree, Syria has lost its "dominant" position in Lebanon. Not only this, this time when the PLO began to be in peril, Syria did not mount a rescue operation, after it suffered setbacks in the war it was the first to effect a unilateral cease-fire with Israel, and procrastinated and then did not accept a PLO withdrawal to Syria. These actions were censured by the PLO and some Arab countries. Libya made impassioned statements but failed to give the PLO effective support. The influence in the Arab world of the "rejectionist front" countries has gradually fallen.

The moderate countries headed by the Saudis and Egypt and Iraq are drawing close to each other, and their influence in the Middle East is developing. Owing to the exigencies of its war with Iran, Iraq actively seeks the support

of the Gulf Arab oil-producing countries and Egypt. And the Saudis and other countries need Iraq as the first line of defense against Iran's export of its Islamic revolution. Egypt, which was censured after the Camp David accords, has, since Israel withdrew from the Sinai, actively sought to improve its relations with the Arab countries, especially with the Gulf states. The Gulf states are also thinking of drawing aid from Egypt's forces by making them a backup force. After the invasion of Lebanon, Egypt and the Saudis drew a step closer and Mubarak visited Saudi Arabia. Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq are generally becoming reconciled and the moderate forces have obviously grown in strength and are day by day coming to hold the balance of power in the Arab world.

At present, Saudi Arabia and other moderate countries, Egypt, and Iraq, in order to counter the approaching "Iranian threat," do not want the Lebanon situation to expand and are pinning their hopes on America's putting pressure on Israel to seek a political situation. Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the other countries have strengthened their cooperation and are now launching a diplomatic offensive, putting to good use their political and economic influence to put pressure on America, while seeking the support of Western Europe, especially France, to hold preliminary useful discussion of a plan for solution of the problem.

The position taken by the moderates is being given much attention in the Arab world and internationally.

V

The Two Hegemonists, the United States and the Soviet Union, Are Engaged in New Contention Centered on the Lebanon Question. America Has Taken the Offensive, and the Soviet Union Is Laying Particular Stress on Delivering a Political Blow to America. The Hegemonistic Features of the Soviet Union and America Have Once More Been Revealed, and the Arab Countries and Peoples Have Received a Further Reduction by Negative Example. The main goals pursued by Israel in this invasion of Lebanon--routing the PLO, ousting Syria, and gaining control of Lebanon--basically coincide with the goals that the United States is pursuing. America thinks that they are in its long-term strategic interests, and therefore it has winked at Israeli's act of aggression. America thinks that although the Lebanon crisis entails an "obvious risk," it provides a "rare opportunity." On the one hand, America supports and makes use of Israel's military forces; and on the other hand it poses on all sides as a mediator and rushes about vigorously with plans and preparations, trying hard to steer the entire Middle East situation in a direction advantageous for America and to remove the Soviet Union's hand in the Middle East. The foreign press has pointed out that in this Lebanon crisis America is playing the double role of "criminal" and "mediator." Looking at the plan put forward for resolving the crisis, we see that the United States is thinking of sending troops to Lebanon or of taking part in a multinational peacekeeping force that is to be stationed in Lebanon. Thus it can both force and supervise the withdrawal of the PLO military forces and protect Israel, while assuming the posture of supervising the staged withdrawal of Israeli's military forces. The United States also hopes that after this it will have an opportunity to promote

Arab-Israeli peace talks that will solve the Palestinian problem that has been perplexing the Middle East for 34 years, and then it can concentrate its strength on countering the Soviet Union's infiltration and expansion in this region. However, the U.S. government worries that at a time when America has been commonly denounced as a "criminal" or "chief plotter" and has suffered great political damage, if the crisis were to continue for a long time or again intensify, this would entail even more unfavorable consequences for the United States. For one thing, it fears that the mood of dissatisfaction with America on the part of the Arab countries, especially the moderate countries, will increase, and thus endanger America's plan in the Middle East for a "united strategy to resist the Soviet Union"; for another thing, it fears that the Arab countries could tend to become radical, the PLO could again take the path of violence, and the Arab radical forces would have to draw even closer to the Soviet Union; and for still another thing, it fears that the Soviet Union will be provided with an opportunity to expand its influence and further threaten America's position. All these things worry it very much. Therefore, America does not look forward to Israel's crossing the borders, and in its specific actions it must consider the mood of the moderate Arab countries and give some leeway to Syria and the PLO.

The Soviet Union has expressed itself obscurely with regard to this crisis. At present, the Soviet Union has the heavy burden externally of the Afghanistan, Indochina, and Poland problems and internally has serious economic difficulties, so with regard to the Lebanon problem its abilities did not match its ambition and it avoided a direct involvement there in order to avoid a head-on collision with the United States. It "saw the danger but failed to come to the rescue" of the PLO and it refused to live up to the obligations it had assumed under the "treaty of friendship and cooperation" with Syria, to the disappointment of some Arab countries. Those countries and public figures which had once pinned their hopes on the Soviet Union are now even doubting the "validity" of the treaties they signed with the Soviet Union and the "advanced nature" of Soviet military equipment. Obviously, the political and military "prestige" of the Soviet Union among the Arab countries has fallen. After the setbacks suffered by Syria and the PLO, the influence of the Soviet Union in Middle East affairs has also been weakened. The Soviet Union worries that the balance of power between it and America in the Middle East will change even more unfavorably for it. But the Soviet Union is unwilling to be pushed out by America and is striving to reverse the situation. According to general observations, its present course of action is: to replenish Syria's military equipment in order to retain a firm hold on Syria; to devise ways to delay a resolution of the crisis in order to widen the rift between the United States and the Arab countries; to participate in the multinational force in order to get its foot in the door militarily and offset the American forces; and to advocate once again the holding of an international conference in order to push its way into the Middle East peace talks process.

The Lebanon crisis has already lasted for over 2 months, and all sides are now engaged in various diplomatic activities. Because the PLO has agreed to leave Lebanon, coming to terms after fierce haggling, there is the possibility that Israel will be impelled to withdraw its military forces. The focus of the struggle is now the question of when the PLO will withdraw, where it will

go, and how it will withdraw. Because of the effect of the Lebanon affair, the process whereby Egypt and Israel are to hold talks on Palestinian autonomy, which is stipulated by the Camp David accords, has suffered a setback. However, from a look at the overall trend, there has also appeared a situation in which the United States, by its so-called mediation, has gotten the indirect participation in peace talks of Israel, Syria, Lebanon, the PLO, and some other Arab countries. The trend toward solving Middle East problems by peace talks has been developed. If a preliminary solution can be obtained to the Lebanon problem, then, under the impetus of America and Western Europe, various plans for peace talks will emerge one after another. Owing to the complexity of the various contradictions in the Middle East, the intertwining of the Lebanon crisis and the Iraq-Iran war, and the fast-changing situation, the Middle East is still internationally a region of acute unrest. The struggle of the Arab countries and peoples against imperialism, hegemonism, and Israeli expansion will still be long and tortuous.

9727

CSO: 4005/118

PARTY AND STATE

IMPROPERLY PROMOTED 'BAD ELEMENTS' IN LIAONING PUNISHED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 82 p 4

[Report: "Fuxin Municipal Party Committee Severely Handled a Case of Reusing the 'Three Kinds of People'"]

[Text] According to a report which appeared in issue 9 of the Liaoning COMMUNIST Magazine, the party committee of the Kuangshan Machinery Plant of Fuxin Municipality openly violated the policy adopted by the Party Central Committee that "three kinds of people" who made serious mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution" cannot be placed in key posts again. This matter has recently been seriously dealt with.

According to this report, in December 1980, deputy director of the Construction Committee of Fuxin Municipality, Duan Jing [3008 4552], again promoted and put in important posts 11 out of the 14 people who had previously been ousted from leading posts at all levels during the struggle of the "gang of four" since taking the concurrent post as Kuangshan Machinery Plant Party Committee secretary and plant director. No arrangement was made for the remaining three because two of them were proven guilty and one received a "double dismissal." Some of these people were seriously imbued with factious ideology, some built themselves up by practicing rebellion, and some made serious mistakes in engaging in beating, smashing and looting. For instance, during the "Cultural Revolution," a leader of a rebel group flogged a woman worker simply for personal revenge in the name of "purifying" the class ranks. In 1974, he attacked the old cadres, flattered the diehard followers of the "gang of four" in Liaoning, and soon was promoted to deputy secretary of the plant party committee. He was dismissed during the struggle of the "gang of four." However, he never ceased to hold onto factious ideology. He attacked investigation and did utmost to complain and call for redressing those who were ferreted out. Even though he is such a person, the plant party committee in November last year still went ahead and reinstated him as deputy director of the staff office of the plant party committee and planned to promote him to the position of plant party deputy secretary. There was another worker who exerted himself to participate in rebellion during the "Cultural Revolution." He was later appointed as a member of the standing committee of the plant party committee. In 1969, he was admitted to the party during the crash admittance of new Party members. In 1975, he was

promoted to deputy director of the revolutionary committee of the municipal machine tool plant No 2. When the movement of "purifying the class ranks" was being carried out, he personally beat five people up and seriously maimed one of them. During the investigation, he was dismissed from the post as deputy director of the revolutionary committee of the plant. Since his transfer back to the Kuangshan Machinery Plant, the plant party committee in last December promoted him to deputy section chief have since raised his wages twice.

As soon as these people were reinstated, they become filled with arrogance because power was in their hands. They adopted a variety of measure to frame and jointly attack Comrade Shao Tongzhou [6730 0681 5297], the current security section chief who was formerly in charge of the investigation office. He has always been adhering to principle and enthusiastically carrying out investigation. In April this year, someone even tried to find an excuse to pick a fight with Shao and slandered him as a "bad element." These people also used their power to continue doing evil deeds and thus caused economic losses to the enterprise.

This report pointed out that the problem of shielding the placement of people in important posts who had previously made serious mistakes and been proven guilty was mainly caused by the impurity of the leading group of the party committee politically, ideologically and organizationally. The former plant party committee secretary, Duan Jing, was able to remain safe and sound during the 10-year turmoil by flattering the rebel group. He cherished a deep affection for them and thought of "paying a debt of gratitude for their protection." He knew that a certain person had been confirmed by the Municipal Construction Committee to have risen up in rebellion and was dismissed and replaced after being put in an important post. Nevertheless, Duan Jing once again advocated promoting this person when he presided over a party committee meeting. Yu Hongwen [0060 3163 2429], the former party committee deputy secretary, was more seriously influenced by the "leftist" line and was more imbued with factious ideology. He felt that "none of these people should be punished." Deputy plant director Wang Jinlu [3769 6855 6922] was a workman prior to the "Cultural Revolution" and was the chief of the rebel group of the plant during the "Cultural Revolution." He said: "These people are in conformity with me ideologically, emotionally and in viewpoint and I think it is appropriate to promote them."

Recently, the CPC Fuxin Municipal Party Committee, in accordance with the demand of the masses, conscientiously carried out an investigation on the issue of the Municipal Kuangshan Machinery Plant Party Committee with the help of the working group of the organization department of the provincial party committee. It also specifically convened a standing committee meeting of the municipal party committee. After discussion, it decided to reorganize the plant party committee. The municipal party committee and the municipal government decided that: Duan Jing, the vice chairman of the municipal construction committee, the secretary of the plant party

committee and concurrently the plant director, is dismissed from his posts both within and outside the party; Yu Hongwen, the former party committee deputy director, is given a serious disciplinary warning within the party; and Wang Jinlu, the deputy plant director, is dismissed from his post and to be transferred to another position; Lin Suming [2651 4790 5407], the deputy director of the Municipal Building Materials Bureau, and formerly the deputy secretary of the plant party committee and concurrently the plant director, and other members of the leading group will be investigated separately. Those who were proven to be one of the "three kinds of people" but were again put in important posts must resolutely be replaced. The CPC Liaoning Party Committee has distributed the Fuxin Municipal Party Committee's report on this case throughout the province.

9560

CSO: 4005/21

PARTY AND STATE

SETTING UP MILITARY COUNCIL SAID TO GIVE PEOPLE CONTROL OF ARMY

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Lu Yu [7627 6276]: "People Take Control of Armed Forces While Party Leadership Over Armed Forces Is Maintained"]

[Text] The new "Draft Revised Constitution of the PRC," in its chapters "General Principles" and State Structure," makes some new stipulations regarding the nature and jurisdiction, the position and role, and the function and mission of the armed forces within the government, as well as on the management and building up of the armed forces, and adds a section on the Central Military Council. Conscientiously to study, discuss, and understand the spirit and essence of these stipulations, and resolutely to build up the armed forces according to these stipulations in the revised constitution, will play an extremely important role in improving and strengthening the party's leadership over the armed forces in maintaining our army's nature of coming from and serving the people, in better attaining our army's purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, and in accelerating the drive to revolutionize, modernize, and regularize our army.

The people must take control of and supervise the people's armed forces, must manage and be responsible for the building up of people's armed forces--this is the main ideological line of the stipulations concerning the armed forces in the revised draft constitution. Article 28 of the revised draft constitution stipulates: "The armed forces of the PRC belong to the people. Their mission is to strengthen national defense, resist aggression, defend the motherland, defend the people's peaceful labor, take part in state construction, and at all times and all places serve the people's interests." "The state is to strengthen the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the armed forces." This stipulation not only makes clear the subordination and the nature of our army, but also makes clear the basic function our army must have and the principal mission it must fulfill in the new historical period. In particular, the stipulation that the state is responsible for the management and building up of the armed forces is required for the armed forces' own buildup and for the forward development of the times. In the new historical period and under the conditions of modern warfare, the dependence of the armed forces for their building up and development becomes larger and larger. First, the rate of modernization of the armed forces depends on the rate of development of the country's economy, and only when the country

becomes powerful and prosperous economically will it be able to obtain even more financial power to strengthen the building up of the armed forces and improve the equipment level of the military units. Second, the raising of the level of knowledge and education of the officers and men depends on the raising of the level of scientific education of the entire nation, and only when the level of knowledge and education of the whole people is raised will the nation be able to provide the units with sons and daughters who are knowledgeable and educated. Third, the realization of the armed forces' doctrine of people's war cannot be achieved divorced from the powerful support of all people of the country, and the state's being made responsible for the management of the armed forces will be more beneficial to the mobilization of all the people of the country to win a victory in a future war.

In order to ensure organizationally the people's right to take control of, supervise, and manage the armed forces, the revised draft constitution, in the chapter "State Structure," has a new stipulation concerning the organizational system and leadership relationships of the armed forces. For example: the state sets up the Central Military Council to lead the armed forces of the country; the Central Military Council practices the chairman-responsibility system, and its chairman, vice chairman, and other members are all appointed and removed by the NPC; the NPC is responsible for and supervises the work of the Central Military Council; the NPC decides the question of war and peace; etc. All these stipulations embody and epitomize in a concentrated way our party's guiding ideology and policies over several decades for strengthening its building up and management of our army, and the revised draft constitution stipulates them in articles of law. This is perfectly correct and extremely necessary.

However, owing to the influence for a long time of the ultraleft ideological trend, some comrades have different, confused ideas about the idea and viewpoint in the constitution concerning the people's taking control of and managing the people's armed forces. It is very necessary to correctly understand these stipulations through conscientious study and discussion of the revised draft constitution.

First of all, that the people's armed forces must be under the control of the people is determined by the nature of our army. Our army comes from and serves the people, and it is natural that it be supervised by the people. In fact, that our army grew from small to big, from weak to strong, from winning victory to winning victory was all done under the leadership of the party and the support and control of the people. Practice proves that only by wholeheartedly serving the people and willingly accepting the people's supervision and being subordinate to the people's supervision and being subordinate to the people's control, can our people's armed forces, under the party's leadership, always be placed in an invincible position. The revised draft constitution precisely summarizes this valuable experience of building up our army over several decades, and stipulates it in the legal clause "the armed forces belong to the people."

Second, that the people's armed forces are controlled by the people is determined by our country's socialist system. In our country, all state power belongs to the people, and the people have the power and obligation to control

everything. According to the viewpoint of Marxism, the armed forces are an important component of the state's political power, and the people of necessity control the state's political power and its armed forces. In the past, organizationally, the people did not have the power to appoint and remove the highest leaders of their own armed forces, and therefore there was no way for them to supervise the work of the people's armed forces. Now, the revised draft constitution has stipulated in legal clauses that the NPC has the power to appoint and remove the highest leaders of the armed forces and has the power to supervise the work of the armed forces, and thus truly gives the people the power to control the people's armed forces. The people's control of the people's armed forces will increase their concern for the development and building up of the people's armed forces, and this will not only benefit the armed forces buildup itself but also at the same time it will benefit the unity and cooperation between the people and the army under the new circumstances. Because this stipulation fundamentally strengthens the relations between the armed forces and the people, the people will regard the acceleration of the drive to modernize the units as their own affair and will come forward and support the state's national disposition of accumulated and consumption of funds; consciously give consideration to the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual; and, on the basis of working hard to develop production, support the state's increase in national defense strength, improvement of its armed forces' equipment, and acceleration of the drive to modernize the units.

Third, the people's control of the people's armed forces reflects the party's advocacy of being united with the people. Some people worry that the people's power to control and lead the armed forces will weaken the party's leadership over the armed forces and will be detrimental to the maintenance of our army's nature and distinctive character. Actually, this is a misunderstanding. "The armed forces belong to the people" and the upholding of the party's leadership over the people are not mutually exclusive propositions. The party's leadership is principally its leadership in carrying out the correct ideological and political line, and this line is thoroughly implemented through the leadership organizations at all levels in the armed forces. The revised draft constitution, precisely proceeding from this fundamental idea, first of all stipulates the Communist Party's leading position and role in the life of the entire country and, at the same time, stipulates that all the power of the state belongs to the people. The uniting of the people's control of the armed forces and the maintaining of the party's leadership over the armed forces precisely reflect the party's advocacy of being united with the people's will.

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CSO: 4005/1252

PARTY AND STATE

PROPAGANDA DIRECTOR SPEAKS TO STUDY CLASS CLOSING

HK020640 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of the closing ceremony of the first term of the study class for leading cadres at and above the provincial level on the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, Jiao Dexiu, director of the Propaganda Department of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech, pointing out that the current study of the congress documents, which is just a beginning, will be carried out more conscientiously and more penetratingly so that a common understanding can be attained on the basis of the documents of the 12th Congress.

The first term of the study class for leading cadres at and above the provincial level, which lasted for 3 weeks, closed on 30 October. In his speech, Jiao Dexiu fully affirmed the four achievements of this study class. Describing them in four points, he said:

1. The study class has enabled us to unify our views on the great historical turning point realized after the third plenary session and on the current situation, has consolidated our correct understanding of the line, principles and policies laid down by the party since the third plenary session and the program for struggle laid down by the 12th Congress, has deepened our understanding of the important position and great significance of the 12th Congress in the history of our party, and has thus strengthened our confidence in the leadership of the party's Central Committee.
2. The study class has made clear the objective basis of and the favorable conditions for realizing the strategic goal put forth by the 12th Congress to quadruple the GNP, and has thus strengthened our confidence in realizing this magnificent strategic goal.
3. The study class has enabled us to deepen our understanding of the importance of building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core, and has thus strengthened our faith in communism.
4. The study class has further increased our confidence in improving party building and in realizing the fundamental turn for the better in party style.

In light of the progress of the study drive of the congress documents which is being carried out throughout the province, Comrade Jiao Dexiu also summed up

four experiences, namely: 1) party committees at all levels must attach importance to the study; 2) study classes must be conscientiously organized; 3) assiduously study the documents and try our best to understand their basic spirit; and 4) carry forward the fine style of study in applying theories to practice.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Jiao Dexiu called on the cadres participating in the study class to continue to take the lead in studying, devote every effort to promote the study drive in their own units, departments and on their own fronts, further set up a fine style of study, and set good examples in studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th Congress.

CSO: 4005/134

PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU CYL COMMITTEE HOLDS CYL WORK CONFERENCE

HK021228 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] From 23 to 29 October, the Guizhou Provincial CYL Committee held a conference in Xishui County on rural CYL work. This conference laid stress on summing up the experiences in rural CYL work and looked into the issue of how to create a new situation in all fields of rural CYL work.

The conference demanded: "In a certain period in the future, CYL organizations at all levels must seriously organize CYL members and young people to study and publicize the documents of the 12th Party Congress, sum up experiences, find discrepancies and formulate measures to improve rural CYL work. We must define the important role of rural CYL work and establish the key point of CYL work in the rural areas. We must strengthen leadership over rural CYL work and continue to do well in straightening out CYL branches. It is necessary to vigorously improve ideological and political work for young people in the rural areas. We must universally and penetratingly conduct education in revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline this year. While building a high degree of material civilization, we must strive to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. We must mobilize CYL members and young people to serve as a fresh force and a shock force in marching toward agricultural development. We must carry out shock worker activities along with making contributions to the quadrupling of the national yearly total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Moreover, CYL organizations at all levels and CYL cadres must, in accordance with young people's characteristics, unfold CYL activities, show concern for young people's interests and demands, enrich their cultural life and unite the CYL members and young people even better to struggle hard to create a new situation in all fields of rural CYL work."

Responsible persons of the Provincial CYL Committee, all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CYL committees and representatives from some district and commune CYL committees and brigade CYL branches attended the conference. Provincial CYL Committee Deputy Secretary (Liu Jixiang) delivered a report entitled "Strive to Create a New Situation in All Fields of Guizhou Rural CYL Work."

CSO: 4005/134

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS ISSUE CIRCULAR ON TREES

HK041202 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Recently, the Guangzhou PLA units Political Department issued a circular requiring all army units under it to conscientiously study and implement the emergency directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on stopping the indiscriminate felling of trees.

The circular said that leading organs and CPC committees at various levels in the army must conscientiously study the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, gain a better understanding of the importance of protecting forest resources and the duty of the leaders, and carry out extensive propaganda and education among the soldiers so that they can understand that the people's army should be an example in carrying out the policy on forestry. On this basis, it is necessary to make an examination of the PLA units to see how they have implemented the policy on forestry. Problems must be dealt with seriously when found and measures for improvement must be worked out.

The circular also required that leading cadres at various levels investigate the implementation of the policy on forestry when they inspect the work of the lower-level units. Whenever problems are found, they must be solved immediately. It is more necessary to make concrete and strict stipulations for PLA units stationed in the forestry areas or in charge of construction.

The circular called on PLA units to carry out propaganda among local masses on the emergency directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and continue to do a good job in afforestation. They must continue to help the masses put out hill fires and protect forestry resources so as to make new contributions to the development of forestry.

CSO: 4005/134

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGZHOU 'OPENDOOR,' SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK030625 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Deng Chao [6772 6392] and Huang Xiaoling [7806 1420 3781]: "Opening Up to the Outside World and Socialist Spiritual Civilization--Notes on an Investigation of Guangzhou Municipality"]

[Text] Over the past 3 years or so since the implementation of the open door economic policy toward foreign countries, Guangzhou Municipality, the southern gate of the motherland, has developed its economy, enlivened its markets and improved the people's livelihood. This is obvious to all and only few people cast doubt upon it. However, people talk a lot about the influence of the open door policy on the building of socialist spiritual civilization. How should we deal with this question? We carried out investigations and study in some units to initially probe into this question.

1. We Should Correctly Understand the Dual Nature of the Influence of the Open Door Policy Over the Building of Spiritual Civilization

Material civilization and spiritual civilization are two aspects which reflect social progress. They are interdependent, promote each other, share the same objective and cannot be separated from each other. To a certain extent, spiritual civilization is based to a certain degree on material civilization. Certain material civilization is connected with the relevant spiritual civilization. Since the open door policy has played an active role in promoting the building of material civilization, we should not think that it can only play a passive role in the building of spiritual civilization. There is much in the spiritual civilization of the capitalist world such as education, science and technology, which directly reflects the level of material civilization, that we can make use of, assimilate and utilize. This is because the popularization of education and the flourishing of science and culture are necessary conditions for promoting material civilization and important conditions for raising communist ideological consciousness and the level of morality of the people. Even such things as ideology and morality of a strong class nature can also be assimilated in a critical way. If we regard the influence of the open door policy over spiritual civilization as having not a single redeeming feature and being worthless, bitterly hate foreign spiritual civilization without making specific analysis and set the material civilization of the West against its spiritual civilization, these actions are not in accord with Marxists views on

civilization. Practice has proved that since the implementation of the open door policy in Guangzhou Municipality, both favorable and passive factors have occurred with regard to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The policy has a dual nature.

On the one hand, the open door policy has increasingly provided spiritual civilization with a powerful material basis and many favorable conditions.

1) Through importing from foreign countries a quantity of electronic teaching equipment and teaching materials, inviting foreign experts and scholars to give lectures in our country and carry out academic activities and cooperate with economic and cultural organs from foreign countries and Hong Kong and Macao to jointly run various scientific and cultural training classes, we have trained talented personnel for various quarters and promoted the development of educational undertakings. 2) Through inviting foreign businessmen, sending delegations abroad and signing contracts with businessmen from foreign countries or from Hong Kong and Macao to run the processing industry and joint venture projects with materials and samples provided by foreign businessmen and through cooperating with industrialists and businessmen from foreign countries to organize various activities such as scientific and technical exchange meetings and so forth, we have learned and introduced to our country advanced science and technology from foreign countries. 3) The open door policy has provided us with contract with the scientific management methods of foreign enterprises. This has played a good role in enhancing our management levels, heightening our sense of labor discipline and promoting the efficiency of production and work. 4) Through the implementation of the open door policy, we can specifically understand some changes in people's ethical and moral concepts in some developed capitalist countries and areas as science and technology progress, such as attaching importance to education and science, paying attention to work efficiency, environmental protection and forming the habit of hygiene and so forth. This spiritual richness, which is a result of the development of the civilization of mankind, should be made use of and learned from. 5) The implementation of the open door policy has provided us with a wealth of data for further studying and analyzing the mode of production of capitalism and exposing the corrupt nature of the capitalist exploiting system. This enables people to understand the superiority of the socialist system and strengthen their belief that communism is bound to win. These favorable factors brought about by the open door policy in the interest of the building of socialist spiritual civilization should not be neglected.

However, the implementation of the open door policy has also brought about spiritual contamination by the capitalist world. As a result, some comparatively serious problems have arisen, such as the engendering of the ideas of worshipping things foreign and "taking money as the end-all," the corrosion of a tiny number of weak willed cadres and masses, an increase in crime rates, criminal activities harming socialism in the fields of economy, politics and culture and the reoccurrence of certain ugly modes of behaviour which had basically disappeared following the liberation. Among some people, there is a tendency to blindly admiring capitalism and imitate capitalist ways of life. All this has shown that since the implementation of the open door policy, we have been facing an acute struggle between the ideological corrosion of capitalism and the socialist campaign to resist this ideological corrosion. This is a new

problem in the building of spiritual civilization. If we do not have sufficient understanding of it or fail to take effective measures, a greater danger might develop. However, if we only discern the passive factors and neglect the favorable ones, we will cast doubt upon and blame the open door policy.

In the early days of the implementation of the open door policy, capitalist ideology once gained ground in Guangzhou. There were many reasons for this. Due to our mistakes in the socialist cause during a certain period and the practice of closing our country to international intercourse, there was a big gap between our economy, science, culture and people's living standard and those of developed capitalist countries. Once we opened up to the outside world, some of our masses and youths were puzzled by the multifarious and queer things of foreign countries. They were prone to be carried away by the feeling of blindly admiring and seeking the material and spiritual civilization of capitalism. Apart from that, due to the fact that we lacked experience in implementing the open door policy and pursuing the practice of enlivening our domestic policy, we underestimated the adverse influence of importing a large quantity of consumer goods and the attack of capitalist ideology and culture. We failed to work out necessary rules and regulations and adopt measures to exercise control. The unhealthy influence seized this opportunity to run amuck. However, this contamination was a result of bourgeois ideology both at home and abroad, but did not originate from the open door policy. Therefore, the thing that we should do is eliminate the passive influence of the corrupt ideology and culture and way of life of capitalism rather than correcting the open door policy itself. As long as we understand this, we will continue to unswervingly implement the open door policy and resolutely resist the corruption of capitalist ideology.

2. We Should Unswervingly Wage Struggles Against the Corrosion of Capitalist Ideology

The influence of capitalist ideology and western culture is not a new thing. It sneaked into China as soon as our country was reduced to the status of a colony. Since the "May 4th movement," our party and people have had experience of fighting against it. Following the nationwide liberation, our ideology and culture guided by the communist ideological system have defeated the imperialist ideology of enslavement and feudal ideology. This has given rise to socialist spiritual civilization. Practice has eloquently told us: As long as the entire party keeps a sober head, observes objective laws governing the development of spiritual civilization, unswervingly fights against the corrosion of capitalist ideology and improves various management systems, we can minimize the spiritual contamination of capitalism.

First of all, we should give up those empty theories and carry out effective and convincing education. Engels said: "Practical socialism is a result of our understanding various aspects of the capitalist mode of production." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 550) Today when many new changes have taken place in developed capitalist countries, people might ask a lot of questions about socialism and capitalism. To fight against the ideological influence of capitalism, we should not evade questions which people ask. We should be good at utilizing striking facts provided by the broad masses of

cadres and people and increase their ability to resist corrosion. For instance, a few years ago a phenomenon of "five too-many" occurred in the northern station in Shenzhen under the Guangzhou Railway Subbureau: Many people talked about the "advantages of Hong Kong," many people fled to Hong Kong illegally, many people grumbled and made cynical remarks, many piferings and embezzlements occurred and many accidents happened in production. To deal with this situation, the party branch of this station mobilized the masses to carry out an education campaign contrasting the two social systems. As a result, people unanimously held that people in general encountered "four difficulties" in living in Hong Kong: Difficulties in getting job, living, obtaining medical treatment and getting married. At the same time, they talked about the five superiorities of our country over Hong Kong society: 1) jobs in our country are more stable than those in Hong Kong and people's livelihood is secured; 2) social order and relations among people in our society are better than those in Hong Kong; 3) it is easier to get married in our society than in Hong Kong; 4) living conditions in our society are better than those in Hong Kong; 5) our medical services and social welfare are better than those in Hong Kong. Hence people began to see through the nature of the capitalist system in Hong Kong and strengthened their resolve to take the socialist road.

Furthermore, we should do the work of introducing progressive and healthy culture and art of foreign countries to the broad masses of people so that they will be able to enhance their ability of analyzing, appraising and absorbing foreign culture. At the same time, we should do our utmost to carry forward national style and develop various cultural undertakings, including rich and varied recreational activities for the masses so that when people are having a rest after carrying out strenuous labor, they will have lofty spiritual enjoyment and receive education through amusement. This is an important aspect of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The mass artistic hall in Guangzhou and Guangzhou Philharmonic Society have held foreign music appreciation concerts, symphonic popularization concerts and so forth to introduce the excellent and healthy music of foreign countries and raise the masses' appreciation ability. This has achieved good results in resisting the pop music from Hong Kong and Macao.

To improve and amplify various rules and regulations governing the open door policy, the practice of carrying out necessary consolidation and readjustment work is an important link for overcoming the spiritual contamination of capitalism. Practice has proved that the situation will be determined by our efforts and management. Not long ago, Guangzhou Municipality was seriously contaminated by capitalist ideology. Following the convening of a forum by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee which was attended by delegates from Guangdong and Fujian and the publication of the document of "Rules and Regulations for Banning the Import, Sale and Broadcast of Reactionary and Pornographic Recordings and Video Tapes," the CPC Committee and people's government of Guangdong Province and other units concerned have worked out a series of management rules and regulations and resolute actions have been taken throughout the municipality to sweep away the spiritual garbage of capitalism. As a result, the appearance of the city and general mood of the society have gradually improved. Teaching order has been normal and school spirit, discipline and appearance have taken a turn for the better.

Through education, guidance, consolidation and management, the corrupt influence of capitalist ideology can gradually be overcome. This fact has shown that communist ideology is much stronger than the influence of capitalism. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, while implementing the open door policy, we can certainly build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/134

PARTY AND STATE

LENIN ON SOCIALIST CIVILIZATION

HK040849 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Jiang Liu [3068 3177]: "Lenin's Theory and Practice of Building Socialist Civilization"]

[Text] In the process of building a new socialist society, Lenin proved the relationship between socialism and civilization.

After the victory of the October Revolution, the problem of building socialism in culturally and economically backward Russia became acute. Lenin emphatically pointed out that socialism had to be built on the basis of great production and that it was necessary to absorb and utilize the fruits of human civilization to build socialism. Lenin said: "Earlier revolutions perished because the workers were unable to retain power by means of a firm dictatorship and did not realize that they could not retain power by dictatorship, force, or coercion alone; power can be maintained only by adopting the whole experience of culture, technically-equipped, progressive capitalism and by enlisting the services of all these people." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 30, p 395) At the same time, Lenin also pointed out that: "Only a socialist state could attain, as it has attained, the highest cultural level." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 30, p 374). Judging from the general tendency of historical development, socialism is built on the basis of the sum of all human civilization. The socialization of production requires that ownership be socialized and that socialism be realized. This is the inevitable result of the development of human civilization. Moreover, only the socialist system can create a higher level of labor productivity than capitalism. The socialist system enables all laborers to enjoy the best, happiest life; socialism alone can liberate education, science and culture from the enslavement of capitalism and be enjoyed by all laborers; only the socialist system can build up new human relationships, new discipline, high moral standards and good social customs.

The proletariat is the pillar of modern civilization. While still under capitalism, Lenin already clearly pointed out that: "Modern civilization owes its existence to the proletariat and the proletariat alone; its labor creates wealth and luxury and upon it rests our whole 'culture.'" ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 8, p 96). After the proletariat won political power, Lenin further pointed out that if the proletariat as a class failed to

organize the whole of socialist civilization, it could not organize a new socialist society. In March 1920, in his essay "In Memory of Y.M. Sverdlov", he wrote: "In the long historical process of the working classes' preparation for revolution and in the preliminary stages of the revolution, organization is undoubtedly the principal weapon of the working class. If, from among the scattered laboring masses oppressed by the capitalists, there is formed a class able to learn to do organization work and establish big industry, urban life and the whole of socialist culture and civilization, then and only then can the vanguard of the laborers destroy capitalism and begin organizing a new socialist society." In this essay, Lenin put forward the concept of "socialist civilization." In addition, he told us that: To organize a new socialist society and to build a socialist civilization, it is necessary to rely solidly on the proletariat, and the proletariat building such a society must possess such new qualities.

In the process of the proletariat's struggle for liberation, Lenin already pointed out that: "Marx's philosophical materialism alone has shown the proletariat the way out of the spiritual slavery in which all oppressed classes have hitherto languished." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 446). This teaching of Lenin, in addition to what Marx meant when he said that philosophy as the essence of an age "is the living soul of civilization," shows that Marxism is the proletariat's ideological guide to the spiritual liberation and construction of a new civilization.

In the practice of building the new socialist society, Lenin paid special attention to carrying out communist ideological education among the masses, particularly among young people and adolescents. He paid attention to the training of a new generation of communists. Lenin held that socialism and communism are solemn faiths. He encouraged the people to believe in the communist ideal and to have confidence in the ideal and in the ultimate victory of communism and socialism. He encouraged the communist attitude toward labor which is unconcerned with reward, and sincerely taught the laboring people to conscientiously work for society with a sense of being their own masters. He promoted communist morality, holding that: "The basis of communist morality is the struggle for the consolidation and perfection of communism." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 355). Lenin's essay "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues" not only pointed out the tasks of the youth leagues, but today, after more than 50 years have elapsed, the essay can still be taken as a programmatic document for the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. He emphasized that the new socialist society had to establish human relationship with the spirit of comradeship. In carrying out the new economic policies, Lenin appealed to the people to counter bad capitalist habits with communist influence in all fields.

The thing which deserves our special attention is that Lenin's ideas on building socialist civilization are concentrated mainly in the essays written during 1923. These essays summarized the experiences and lessons of the earliest period of Russia's socialist practice and pondered and planned the path of development for building socialism, highlighting the complementary relationship between building socialist society and developing civilization.

First, Lenin proved the great significance of developing civilization and culture in building socialist society.

Lenin pointed out that: When political and social reforms have been realized in Russia, it is necessary to achieve cultural reform; Russia should become a culturally and materially civilized country. When this is achieved, "this cultural revolution will be sufficient to make our country a completely socialist country." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, pp 687-8).

What Lenin faced during his lifetime was, in the cultural aspect, the need to develop Soviet education, science, public health and so on, and particularly the need to eliminate illiteracy. Lenin held that in Russia, with its low rate of literacy, it was necessary to do a vast amount of work to "achieve, on the basis of our proletarian gains, some level of literacy." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 677). Lenin proposed: We must utilize our political power to form a number of "associations (party, trade union and mass organizations) of factory workers, which will devote themselves regularly to assisting the villages in their cultural development." (Ibid., vol 4, p 679) Moreover, we must prevent the bureaucratization of these associations. This is the fundamental task of the working class in power. Lenin paid attention to this because this was a fundamental political problem closely related to the communication between the cities and the rural areas and had decisive significance in Russia's revolutionary cause.

Lenin paid attention to the status of the people's teacher. He held: If the status of the people's teachers is not upgraded, it is impossible to speak of culture. Our schoolteachers should be improved to a standard they never achieved, and cannot achieve, in bourgeois society. In accordance with the situation at the time, he proposed: We must strive to achieve this by working steadily, methodically and persistently to raise teachers to a higher cultural level, to train them thoroughly for their lofty calling and, most importantly, to improve their position materially.

Lenin proposed: It is necessary to give assistance to the cooperative system in the real sense of the work "assistance" and to make all people understand the socialist sense of the principle of the cooperative system. He said: "There is 'only' one thing we have left to do and that is to make our people so 'enlightened' that they understand all the advantages of everybody participating in the work of the cooperatives, and to organize this participation." (Ibid., vol 4, p 683). In his essay "On Cooperation," Lenin loudly and clearly proclaimed: "Given public ownership of the means of production, the system of socialism." (Ibid., vol 4, p 684).

Second, he created the basic conditions for the development of civilization based on Russia's circumstances.

Lenin affirmed that: Civilization is required for building socialism. In addition, he said: "But why can't we first create such prerequisites for civilization in our country as the expulsion of the landowners and the Russian capitalists, and then start moving towards socialism? Where, in which books, have you read that such variations in the usual historical sequence

of events are impermissible or impossible?" (Ibid., vol 4, p 692) Lenin held: Such variations of the historical sequence not only did not violate the common law of the development of world history, but reflected the new characteristics of the common law as manifested in all countries. After the victory of the proletarian revolution, economically backward countries possess the conditions for developing civilization. Once the political power of the exploiters is overthrown and state political power is in the hands of the working class, the struggle which achieved this as Lenin said, "creates unusual conditions for the further development of civilization;" in addition, the ownership of the means of production is also in the hands of the working class. All these things create conditions for developing civilization. In 1918, in his "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky," Lenin, in the political aspect, answered the question of whether Russia should or could "turn the bourgeois revolution into a socialist revolution," and whether the proletariat should or could seize political power and realize proletarian dictatorship. In 1923, discussing economic and cultural aspects, Lenin gave positive answers to the questions of whether Russia could build a socialist society and whether socialism could be built. He said: "Formerly we placed, and had to place, the main emphasis on political struggle, on revolution, on winning political power and so on. Now the emphasis is changing and shifting to peaceful, organizational, 'cultural' work."

Third, in building a socialist civilization, since reform of the state organs and training of talented people was required, Lenin created the slogan of "learn, learn and learn again."

In order to suit measures to new historical conditions and to build a civilized socialist state, Lenin imposed three demands on the state organs: First, be an exemplary institution, second, win everybody's absolute confidence, and, third, prove to all and sundry that we are really worthy of doing the work of such a high level institution. Lenin pointed out that the people available for building the state apparatus were: First, the workers, who are absorbed in the struggle for socialism; but they are not yet educated enough to build this apparatus. Second, those erudite, educated and trained people; but they are pitifully few compared with other countries. Proceeding from this situation, Lenin suggested: "In order to renovate our state apparatus we must at all cost set ourselves the tasks first, to learn, second, to learn, and third, to learn again," and to "see to it that learning really becomes part of our blood." (Ibid., vol 4, pp 699, 700)

Under new historical conditions, Lenin inherited and developed the Marxist view of civilization. His theory and practice in building socialist civilization has important significance in guiding our building of the "two civilizations."

CSO: 4005/142

PARTY AND STATE

COMMUNIST SPIRIT, IDEALS PROMOTED

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Ze Sheng [3419 3932]: "Adhere to Communism's Lofty Ideals And Beliefs"]

[Text] Communism is the most advanced, most reasonable and the finest social system throughout human history. To realize communism is to abolish class and the source giving birth to class, to permanently eliminate the system of exploitation or oppression of man by man and to create boundless well-being, freedom and a happy new life for all mankind on the basis of both the system of public ownership of the means of production and the magnificent development of productive forces. Communism, the integral ideological system of the proletarian class, is a scientific conclusion of our great revolutionary teachers Marx and Engels derived from a study of the law of the development of human society by applying the tenets of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and especially by conducting a concrete analysis of the fundamental contradictions in capitalist society. It states clearly that capitalism is doomed and that socialism and communism are bound to win all over the world. This is the inexorable trend in the historical development of human society which no force can resist. The "Communist Manifesto" jointly written by Marx and Engels explicitly announced to the whole world: The ultimate aim of the communists is the abolishment of class itself and the system of private ownership which creates class, and the realization of communism.

All of our communist party members must take the solemn oath on being admitted to the party that we are determined to struggle for communism for the rest of our lives. Although family background and experience of our comrades may vary, as soon as we are admitted to the party, we must firmly foster the belief of carrying the struggle to the end for the cause of communism. This belief has concretely reflected the lofty aspirations of the communists who take up the task of liberating all mankind as their own long-range goal. The communists, having this kind of ideal and belief, will be able to enhance the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness to the greatest extent and they will thus fear neither difficulties nor hardships, and even to the point of shedding blood willingly in selfless and unceasing struggles. Countless communist have advanced wave upon wave to lay down their lives and shed their blood to die a heroic death for realizing the lofty ideal of communism.

They have added a glorious and heroic chapter to the annals of international communism and the proletarian revolution in our country. Comrade Li Dazhao [2621 1129 6856], a founder of our party, said solemnly while he was about to be hanged: "I can be hanged, but not the great communism!" Comrade Fang Zhimin [2455 1807 2404], a revolutionary in the early days of our party, left these words before he was beheaded: "The enemy can only behead me but cannot shake my belief because the doctrine we believe in is the universal truth!" By relying on these numerous communists with firm belief in communism, our party has overcome one difficulty after another and defeated enemies of one kind or another, and guided the revolution in our country to march towards victory step by step. Every member of our communist party must, from the first day of being admitted to the party, firmly foster the communist world outlook and the belief that he will unswervingly struggle for the cause of communism throughout his life. It is a bounden duty of a communist party member to have a firm belief in communism and to consciously struggle for the realization of communism. It is also a most fundamental condition to judge whether a party member has a sense of principle based on party spirit or whether he is qualified to become a party member. Anyone who is unable to accomplish this cannot be regarded as a qualified party member.

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CSO: 4005/12

PARTY AND STATE

ADHERENCE TO IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY WORK STYLE URGED

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Staff Commentator: "Firmly Holding Onto the Fine Party Work Style"]

[Text] Through the efforts made during the past few years, the work style of our party has turned for the better day after day and tangible changes have taken place. Under a situation as good as it is, the key to introducing further improvements in the party's work style lies in the question of how to firmly hold onto it, how to do the job, how to turn a call into action, and how to have measures properly taken.

In order to firmly hold onto the fine party work style, party organizations at all levels must dare to "hit the hard" and dare to resolve the unhealthy tendencies most strongly reflected by the masses. It is necessary to proceed in accordance with the demand of the party Central Committee to go deep into the realities of life and to depend on the masses in order to continuously carry out investigation and study of the status of the party's work style, to formulate an overall plan in the light of reality, and to devote time and energy to implementation.

In doing so, we must not indulge in idle talk but do more practical work, not get up to play tricks but do some labor work. The call which is content with the general practices and the work style which prefers to sidestep a question are not helpful to turn the party's work style for the better.

In order to firmly hold onto the fine party work style, every communist party member and especially the leading cadres must start from themselves, start from every trifling matter and start from now to make contributions of their own by carrying out such exemplary activities as anticorrosion and suppressing unhealthy tendencies.

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CSO: 4005/12

PARTY AND STATE

SPIRITUAL, MORALE FACTORS IN PROMOTING COMMUNISM STRESSED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Mo Rong [5399 1539]: "Speaking of 'Moral Boost'"]

[Text] While confronting the same dangers and difficulties of one kind or another, some people forge ahead courageously showing "utmost fortitude as they are tempered by numerous dangers and hazards," but others shirk their responsibilities and become hesitant and downhearted as they "seek only personal interests without cherishing high ideals." If we want to know the reason for this, I feel that we must first take the spiritual factor into account.

People must have some vigor. The "moral boost" we are now talking about refers to inspiring revolutionary spirit and enhancing the mental attitude of every member in our society. Although morale is by no means all-powerful, however, under given conditions, it is a decisive factor in the success or failure of an undertaking. Our party was first formed by a small communist group of only a few tens of empty-handed people. Today, we have become a great party of 39 million members holding the political power in our country and we have become an invincible force. In the course of party building, we have gone through all kinds of hardships and difficulties and once almost faced an impasse. However, we were able to survive by making an indomitable and unceasing struggle. What did we depend on? We depended on the ideals and spirit of communism.

Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "The distinguishing feature which makes a man different from a thing is 'the dynamic role of man's conscious'." This dynamic role can be developed either towards the correct direction or vice versa. "Moral boost" is to strengthen the education in revolutionary ideals, morals and discipline in order to give full play to the dynamic role in a correct direction so that the creativeness, the death-defying spirit, the sense of being the master of one's own affairs, and the will of self-sacrifice of the broad ranks of CPC members and the masses radiating with the light of the communist ideology can effectively be enhanced. Lei Feng in the sixties, Zhao Chunge [6392 2504 1230] in the eighties and thousands upon thousands of other heroic model figures have repeatedly proven with their own splendorous deeds that: So long as we are armed with the spirit of communism, we can be irrespective to rewards but work selflessly, dare to

open up a new prospect by doing away with the old and setting up the new, and achieve first rate successes in our own jobs. So long as we are armed with the spirit of communism, we can maintain a high level of vigilance and an exuberant fighting will in front of the unhealthy tendencies, dare to encourage healthy tendencies and suppress unhealthy ones and to drive out evil and usher in good. So long as we are armed with the spirit of communism, there is nothing which is impregnable nor there is any place that is too high for us to reach!

It is important to "boost morale." But by what means "can morale be boosted?" Some people say: "Warriors are bound to come out under handsome reward: because reasoning is not as acceptable as "real benefits" and the key lies in money reward. Since the thought that "morale is all-powerful" has been criticized, the argument that "money award is all-powerful" has gone to another extreme. In line with the principle of distribution according to work, it is necessary to pay out money awards to those who have worked harder and made a greater contribution. However, if the effect of money is over-emphasized without heightening once and for all people's ideological awareness, not only is "morale" not boosted, but also it is possible that people may deviate to the forked road where they take care only of their personal benefits without giving a thought to national or collective interests. or they may even "be intent on nothing but money." People's actions are governed by their own ideology. The ideal of communism is our spiritual pillar and motive power. During the war years, revolutionaries of the older generation disregarded their own safety to fight bloody battles. What was that for? The material life at that time was extremely hard. Nobody had ever thought of a little "trifling award," not to mention the "handsome award." The heroic models in the construction years defied their personal danger and worked selflessly, Did they aim at "monetary award" or "real benefits"? Not all all! Their common belief was to give their lives to the cause of communism! The spirit of communism cannot be bought by any kind of reward.

The 12th CPC National Congress has decided for us the magnificent goal and the fighting task to be implemented in the new historical period. Since the burden is heavy and the road is long, it is necessary for us to energetically promote the communist ideology among the masses and to do more work regarding "moral boost" so that everyone of us can have an entirely new mental attitude to go all out to make a joint effort in opening up a new phase for the construction of socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/12

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG CONFERENCE ON LEGAL SYSTEM, 'TWO CIVILIZATIONS' HELD

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by staff reporters Luo Zhuowei [3157 0587 0251] and Ma Wenyuan [7456 2429 0337]: "Strengthen the Socialist Legal System and Safeguard the Building of the "Two Civilizations"--The Province-Wide Politics and Law Work Conference Stressed Taking Continued Rectification of Public Security as Key Point in Fighting All Kinds of Criminal Elements and Punishing Severely the Criminal Elements in the Economic Field"]

[Text] The province-wide politics and law work conference, which concluded on the 18th, set forth that the task of political and law work in the province from now on, under the guidance of the four basic principles and taking the safeguarding of the socialist modernizations as a core item and the fundamental improvement in social atmosphere and public security as its focal points, is to fight all kinds of counter-revolutionary and criminal elements, severely punish serious economic criminals, protect the socialist legal system, consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, and safeguard the construction of our material and spiritual civilization. These tasks are the province's new contributions in welcoming the convening of the 12th National Party Congress.

More than 780 persons attended the Conference. They were secretaries in charge of political and law work in the prefectural, municipal and county party committees and responsible comrades involved in political and law work in the public security, procuratorial, law court, judicial, civil affairs departments and various departments directly under the provincial government. Politics and law conferences were at the same time held in Harbin and by the provincial forestry system, who in turn participated in the activities of the large conference, a one-time politics and law working conference on the largest scale.

The conference relayed the "Summary of the All-China Politics and Law Work Conference" and heard speeches by Comrades Peng Zhen [1756 4176] and Peng Chong [1756 0394]. It also heard experiences presented by the municipalities of Daqing, Jiamusi, Mudanjiang and the counties of Beian and Tonghe. During the conference, a panel discussion was held with leading comrades of the provincial party committee, Li Li'an [2621 0500 1344], Li Jianbai [2621 0494 4101], Zhao Dezun [6392 1795 1415], Wang Yilun [3769 0001 0243], Chen Jianfei [7115 0494 7378] and Chen Yuanzhi [7115 0337 4160], along with the party

committee secretaries of the various prefectures and municipalities. Comrade Zhao Dezun, the provincial party committee secretary, prepared the report.

The conference agreed that if a turn for the better is to be achieved in the mood of society and in public security, the work of readjusting public security must be continued unremittingly. On the political and law front it remains still as before the main task of bringing about a decisive turn for the better in the mood of society and in public security, thus laying a good foundation for improvement in the future. It will also be necessary to persist in the rectification of public security in the cities, industrial areas and on vital communications lines as key points and to follow a policy of concurrent consideration to both city and countryside. The prefectural and county party committees must concentrate their efforts on effective work in the villages, especially on the important point of stabilizing the position in the villages. In the cities the focus should be on doing effective work in cities that greatly influence the overall situation, especially the two municipalities of Harbin and Qiqihar. In the countryside, work should concentrate on weak counties, communes, brigades and should integrate this work with work in the departments, paying particular attention to the work in severely afflicted areas, effectively safeguarding public order. First, more effective work must be done in educational assistance to juveniles who have gone astray. For this work, forces in all the various fields must be mobilized, and the leading cadres of party and government at all levels should take the lead in carrying out this work most effectively. While attending to the essentials in this task of giving educational assistance, much energy should also be expended on an effective education of the broad masses of youths in general. The education of middle school and elementary school students in morality and in the legal system must be stepped up, as a preventative against decadence and spiritual pollution and to reduce juvenile delinquency. Second, we must combat criminal activities that jeopardize our spiritual civilization. Any kind of criminal activity that endangers our spiritual civilization must be thoroughly investigated, and criminal elements must be punished according to law. Orders must be issued to forbid gambling, and gambling bosses and habitual gamblers must be severely punished. The masses must be aroused to draw up "patriotic pledges," "undertakings by farmers and citizens," "joint pledges by residents," and to establish civilized villages, civilized neighborhoods, civilized factories, civilized stores, and civilized schools. Third, stern measures must be taken against serious criminal activities, and reform through labor must be improved. At the same time, as stern measures are taken against current crimes, great efforts should be made to solve serious criminal cases and to pursue the escaped convicts on the run and hiding. The administration of public safety must be further strengthened and its internal public order must be effectively rectified. Fourth, the buildup of grassroots political power and basic level work must be enhanced. The rectification of the "one do and three meetings" must be carried out in a planned way, in stages and in groups. Fifth, the judicial administration at all levels must be improved. The work of lawyers and notaries must be developed and gradually coordinate with that of the legal assistants in the communes. Mediation work must be perfected. The internal solidarity among the people must be strengthened and contradictions prevented from intensifying and changing in scope or nature. Sixth, the question of the vagrant population must be cleared up. The recruiting and

indiscriminate employment of vagrants as staff members must be firmly stopped. Personnel who habitually move about without official permission must be taken into custody and severely dealt with.

The conference pointed out that the fight against serious economic crimes is a sharp, complex, protracted and arduous struggle and a fundamental task of the political and law front. The policy toward serious economic criminal cases must take the direction of severe and rapid punishment. Party committees at all levels and the entire body of political and law cadres must have a thorough understanding of the seriousness and far-reaching significance of this struggle, must overcome any fear of difficulties and any slackening of determination, but rather get themselves mentally prepared for a protracted fight. Having a good command of the principles, policies, essential points, the sphere and the legal provisions concerning this fight will allow the political and law organs to thoroughly fulfill their functions in this struggle. At present, energy must be concentrated on an effective investigating, bringing to trial and sentencing of major criminals. Every case that involves a violation of law must be actively accepted and handled by the political and law organs at the various levels. When customs, industrial, commercial, and related administrative organs discover a criminal case of this nature, they must transfer it along with any illegally acquired money or goods to the public security organs for punishment according to law. They must not substitute a fine for due punishment and show indulgence to the criminals. On accepting this kind of cases, the political and law organs at all levels must closely cooperate, speed up the handling, raise the efficiency with which such cases are handled and resolutely change the practice of slow progress and poor performance.

The conference demanded that the political and law contingents be adjusted and built up according to the demands required of the vanguard of the proletariat. The leadership team is to be adjusted; this is where the root is for a successful buildup of the contingent and for a completion of its various tasks. The best among the middle-aged and young cadres should be selected to fill leadership positions. The purity of the political and law contingent must be consolidated and men unsuitable to serve as political and law personnel must be eliminated without fail. At present, training in rotation in various forms, by stages and by groups, shall be instituted for cadres and police personnel presently on the job, to enhance their political quality and their professional ability.

The conference emphasized that the guidance of the party over the political and law work must be enhanced. The political and law organs must consciously submit to the guidance of the party committees, and in political respects maintain complete identity with the Central Committee, and furthermore implement to the letter the line, principles and policies determined since the Third Plenary Session. There must be a unity between compliance with the guidance of the Party Central Committee and compliance with the guidance of the local party committees. The entire body of political and law cadres and police personnel must enhance its party spirit and sense of discipline, act strictly according to the organizational principle of the party and resolutely correct the improper disciplinary practices. Party committees at all levels must teach party

members, especially those who serve as leading cadres, to set examples in executing laws, in acting according to law and in upholding the principle of equality of all before the law. Great attention must be paid to a major effort of spreading knowledge of the law among the masses, especially among the cadres, and of strengthening the propaganda and education in the legal system, so as to have the large number of our cadres and the broad masses acquire the habit of understanding the law and abiding by the law.

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CSO: 4005/1291

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

SEVENTH CYL COMMITTEE ELECTS OFFICIALS--The Seventh Hubei Provincial CYL Committee held its first plenary session yesterday morning, during which it elected its secretary, deputy secretaries and members of its Standing Committee. (Quan Yunlu) was elected secretary and Mao Juyuan--female, (Ni Debing) and (Wang Jingzhang) were elected deputy secretaries. The following 11 people were elected members of the Standing Committee: (Ma Yanming), (Wang Jingzhang), (Mao Hanbing), Mao Juyuan--female, (Yang Chuanquan), (Zhang Wuzhi), (Quan Yunlu), (Ni Debing), (Liang Jun)--female, (Peng Xiaohai) and (Jiang Daguo)--female. [Text] [HK300836 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82]

CSO: 4005/134

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TANK BATTALION TRAINS IN DRIVING OVER ROUGH COUNTRY

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 9, 1982
pp 16-17

[Article by Huang Muchao [7806 1970 6389] et al.: "Tanks 'Go Into Battle'"]

[Text] The hills awaken to the sound of tank motors, and the mountain valley boils with clouds of dust raised by tank tracks. A tank battalion of a certain unit of the Guangxi Border Defense Units "goes into battle."

During the war of self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam, this tank battalion achieved the military successes of destroying 9 howitzers, six 85-mm cannons, 4 twin-barrel antiaircraft guns, 37 recoilless guns, and 110 firing points, and of wiping out 360 enemy soldiers, for which it was given the little "Heroic Tank Battalion." This time they "went into battle" not at the front-line but to solve the "obstacles" in driver training--networks of rivers and paddy fields and steep slopes of mountains.

In order to conquer the "obstacles," they applied their experiences in actual warfare, linked them with the characteristics of the battle zone, and carried out training reform. The training plan formulated by the battalion let the company commanders proceed from reality, boldly organize and put the plan into effect, and stress the main points, and the plan did not make prearrangements for the training; the content of the training was arranged so that there was no "arbitrary uniformity," and it imposed different demands on veteran and new drivers. New drivers put particular emphasis on basic training, and standards were laid down for testing and checking their proficiency. The veteran drivers put particular emphasis on coordination training, combining tactics and techniques, and carrying out the three segments of moving, attacking, and taking cover; the training assignments were divided into primary and secondary ones, the key points were insured, and more training was given in driving on slopes in rough country and in driving across rivers....

Because it adopted the above measures, the "Heroic Tank Battalion" conquered the "obstacles" in the training, and, like cavalry sprouting wings, they galloped smoothly over regions of networks of rivers and paddy fields and in hills and jungles!

Photo Captions [photos not reproduced]

1. When radio communication is blocked, they use signal flags to maintain liaison.
2. A tank column passes through a deep mountain gorge toward its designated zone.
3. Using valley caves in rough country to attack from concealed positions.
4. "Heroic tanks" gallop across a zone of river networks and paddy fields.
5. Combat hero and battalion commander Tan Jinde [6623 6651 1795] personally practices in order to gain experience in a zone of river networks and paddy fields.
6. On-site study of driving techniques in a zone of river networks and paddy fields.

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CSO: 4005/43

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SUBMARINE'S TRAINING VOYAGE IN SOUTH SEA DESCRIBED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 9, 1982
pp 18-19

[Article by Gao Yiming [7559 0001 7686] et al.: "Underwater Sentries"]

[Text] In the South Sea of the motherland, a hot wind raises white spindrifts. Under this boundless expanse of blue water, an armed submarine is engaged in intense training.

The submarine has already been sailing underwater for over 10 days. Inside the submarine, some strange smells are diffused in the high-temperature air, and a layer of close and numerous beads of water condenses on pipelines and instruments. It is already deep in the night. The submarine captain slowly turns his periscope, carefully searching for targets in the dim watery world; the boatswain, his eyes fixed on instruments, operates the elevator, correctly maintaining cruising depth; the chief navigator, wiping off drops of sweat, bends over the chart table and painstakingly calculates the submarine's position; the submarine's "ears"--The sonarman--wearing earphones carefully identifies every sound in the ocean; the electronic navigation man, enduring the itching of prickly heat all over his body, turns the electric fan around to face his precision instrument; and the political commissar comes up carrying a jug and pours out for his comrades cups of fragrant, sweet, and tasty coffee.... Oh, how beautiful the ocean is in the still of night. But the crew members are not in the mood to appreciate it as they stick to their respective posts!

In the east a gray dawn begins to break, and the submarine rises to the surface to take meteorological measurements. The comrades would like to climb up the conning tower and look at the motherland's ocean--the sailor's second home! But this is not to be done. Concealment of the submarine is more important than anything else. Everybody is forced to take several deep breaths in their cabins to get one breath of the fresh air on the surface of the sea. Suddenly the captain gives the order "Submerge!" The siren emits an ear-piercing screech, and over the intercom the engine room chief repeats the captain's command. In the submarine there are only sounds of valves being switched on and off and machines and instruments being turned on. Busily but not disorderly, tensely but not in a fluster, the crew swiftly completes the movements for submerging the submarine quickly. In no time at all, the long steel whale has again submerged and is prowling the ocean.

In traveling under water, is it black night or bright day? It is hard to tell, and only the ship's clock distinguishes night from day. The crew take off their sweat-drenched upper garments and wring them out to dry. After a little while, the garments are dry again. To operate this mighty steel whale, the crew considers their hardship as an honor and a pleasure, and don't care about knowing how many days and nights they have been training aboard the submarine!

The submarine, floating on the surface, victoriously makes its return voyage. When the majestic strains of "Song of the Motherland" come over the radio and the Wuzhi Mountain Range appears on the horizon, the officers and men spontaneously voice their emotions: Oh, motherland, please set your mind at ease. We will certainly be good underwater sentries on the South Sea!

Photo Captions [photos not reproduced]

1. Torpedo section chief Bai Changshun [4101 7022 7311] conscientiously prepares to launch torpedoes.
2. Floating on the surface, the submarine victoriously makes its return voyage.
3. Submarine speeding toward its appointed sea area.
4. Loading torpedoes in the harbor before putting out to sea.
5. Helmsman operating the elevator while submarine is submerged.

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CSO; 4005/43

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ATTACK BY HELIBORNE TROOPS ON 'ENEMY' DESCRIBED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 9, 1982
pp 20-21

[Article by Yang Yusheng [2799 3524 3932] et al.: "After a Surprise Attack on the 'Enemy'"]

[Text] After an intensive bombardment by artillery fire, gazing far into the distance through swiftly moving, indeterminate clouds of dust and smoke, we saw countless helicopters, flying like "dragonflies" toward the region controlled by the "Blue Army." In the twinkling of an eye, the helicopters reached the airspace over their target and landed precisely on a grassy area in a gorge near a hilltop. While the motors still roared, groups of armed "Red Army" fighters jumped out of the helicopters. Swiftly spreading out in battle formation, they launched a fierce attack on the hilltop and strategic points controlled by the "Blue Army."

This tactical exercise, carried out under conditions approximating actual warfare, obtained the anticipated results--it improved the command capacity of leaders at all levels and tempered the units. Below are several photographs taken during the exercise.

Photo Captions [photos not reproduced]

1. Swiftly spreading out in battle formation, the units launch an attack on the "Blue Army's" position.
2. Selecting an advantageous route, the formation flies toward the predetermined target.
3. "Red Army" fighters in a helicopter cabin waiting to go on the attack.
4. Pilot calmly and coolly operating his aircraft.
5. After capturing their target "Red Army" fighters occupy the position and coordinate their operations with units at the front.

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CSO: 4005/43

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

PLA RECRUITER IMPERSONATORS--The Public Security Bureau of Lintong County, Shaanxi, recently uncovered three cases of PLA recruiter impersonation. One impersonator passed himself off as an army commander and cheated some people out of more than 2,000 yuan. Another impersonated a combat hero to entice young girls with talks of love and affection, and raped one girl. The province's recruitment office has issued urgent notices to all areas calling on them to exercise strict precautions against evildoers who sabotage recruitment work. All recruiters will carry with them references from the province's recruitment office. Without exception individuals with any other types of credentials, are not to be trusted. If unlawful elements are found, they should be reported to the local public security department. [Text] [Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 82 p 2]

CSO: 4005/136

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NINGXIA REGIONAL CYL CONGRESS CONCLUDES

HK281536 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CYL Congress Victoriously Concludes"]

[Text] The Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CYL Congress, which lasted 5 days, ended victoriously in the Hongqi theatre on the afternoon of 15 October.

Thanks to the direct leadership and profound concern of the regional CPC committee and the concerted efforts of all delegates, the congress successfully accomplished various scheduled tasks. During the congress, all the delegates conscientiously studied the 12th CPC congress documents and listened to a report by Comrade Hei Boli, secretary of the regional CPC committee. They also discussed and approved the work report "Be a heroic shock brigade which opens a new situation in the field of socialist modernization in Ningxia along the course charted by the 12th CPC congress" delivered by Comrade Li Chengyu on behalf of the 4th Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CYL Committee. They adopted the resolution "Hold high the banner of communism, be faithful sons and daughters of the party and dedicate our youth to the efforts of creating a new situation in the field of socialist modernization in Ningxia," summed up and exchanged experience in CYL work and studied and explored specific tasks and measures for creating a new situation in the field of youth work in Ningxia. They elected the 5th Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CYL Committee and 23 delegates who will attend the 11th CYL National Congress. This congress was a mobilization meeting for further propagating and implementing the 12th CPC congress spirit and working hard to open up a new situation in the field of CYL work. Through this congress, all the delegates comprehended the flourishing and favorable situation in CYL work, were clear about the tasks of the regional CYL work and strengthened their resolve to do CYL work well. This congress will surely further arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of CYL members and youths throughout the region. This will play an important role in promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in our region.

Leading comrades of the regional party, government and army Li Xuezhi, Ma Xin, Hei Boli, Shen Xiaozeng, Chen Jingbo, Shi Yulin, Wang Tao and others attended the closing ceremony.

At the closing ceremony, Li Chengyu, secretary of the regional CYL committee, read the "Decision on commending the CYL advanced collectives and outstanding CYL cadres and members." Comrades Li Zuizhi and Ma Xin awarded silk banners, certificates of merit and prizes to 31 advanced collectives and 34 outstanding individuals.

Zhang Xiaoshu, deputy secretary of the regional CYL committee, delivered a closing address.

On the morning of 15 October, the Fifth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CYL Committee held its first session and elected Li Chengyu (Hui) secretary of the regional CYL committee and Ma Qizhi (Hui), Zhang Huaiwu and Li Xiaoshu (female) deputy secretaries of the regional CYL committee.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'BEIJING REVIEW' DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

HK021044 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 43, 25 Oct 82 p 3

["Note from the Editors" column by cultural editor Xin Xiangrong: "Education Takes Priority"]

[Text] Why is education recently listed as one of the strategic priorities in China's economic development plan?

In his report to the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, General Secretary Hu Yaobang stressed that education, science, agriculture, energy and transport are strategic priorities in our economic growth for the next 20 years. Education is being emphasized more than at any time since the founding of the People's Republic.

Domestic and foreign experience in the past few decades confirms that education is one of the basic building blocks for a prosperous and strong country. Educated workers and people with professional knowledge and skills are indispensable to China's socialist modernization drive. Without them, China cannot fully utilize its rich natural resources, manufacture and use advanced equipment and develop production rapidly.

The foundation of China's education is weak. Although progress has been made since the founding of new China, it is still weak and backward. Over the past 33 years, 10 million students have graduated from secondary technical schools, colleges and universities. This figure is too small for a country with a population of 1,000 million people. The proportion of people who have received a secondary school or college education in China is far below that in the developed countries.

It takes 16-20 years to train a person with high professional skill, 12-15 years to train an intermediate technical workers or a skilled worker. And it takes about 10 years for a junior middle school graduate to become familiar with agricultural production. A few decades will be needed for our whole nation's cultural, scientific and technical level to catch up with that of the advanced countries. This reality forces us to take prompt measures to train professionally competent people and give priority to education. If we fail to expand the scale and raise the level of our education in the 1980s, we will not have enough competent people in the 1990s. A faulty educational system will hold back our economic development.

Education is not only important to production but also to the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the promotion of socialist democracy. To ensure that the ranks of our cadres become more revolutionary, better educated and more professionally competent and to ensure that the people become citizens with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline, we should exert great efforts to develop our education. A new type of socialist democracy must be established on the basis of the improved cultural and scientific level of our people.

On the educational front, we are concentrating our efforts on the following:

--Universal primary school education. At present, in more than 600 counties, or around one-third of the total number of counties in the country, primary education has become universal. Plans have been drawn up to extend universal primary education by multiple and diverse forms throughout the country before 1990;

--Strengthen secondary vocational and technical education and train large numbers of young people to become labourers with socialist consciousness, cultural knowledge and certain professional skills. Since general senior middle schools developed too fast in the past few years, their number should be reduced;

--Adjust the structure of departments of liberal arts and science in universities. The length of schooling and standards of our higher education should be varied; some universities should emphasize raising the standards and some popularizing higher education;

--Promote TV, radio and correspondence courses to raise the cultural and scientific level of the cadres, workers and staff members, teachers, peasants and educated youth.

When these tasks are accomplished, the cultural and scientific level of the whole nation will be raised markedly. This will promote the rapid development of China's economic construction and the socialist cause as a whole.

CSO: 4000/13

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'CHINA DAILY' COMMENTATOR ON PRC CENSUS RESULTS

HK020201 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Nov 82 p 4

[CHINA DAILY commentator: "What Census Tells Us"]

[Text] Every Chinese citizen knows that he or she has more than 1,000 million co-patriots, now that overall figures from China's 1982 national census have been released by the State Statistical Bureau.

This census, the third since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, is a meticulous piece of work and has an error rate much lower than the world standard, according to officials of the State Statistical Bureau.

Millions of census employees and volunteer workers made repeated house calls to collect data, correct errors, and make final checks. Specialists are still studying the questionnaires and processing the data on the computer.

This census is also a result of fruitful cooperation between China and the UN and other countries.

Planning

China's economic planning will certainly benefit from this census. The economy in a socialist system always takes into account the long-range interests of the people and aims to meet the people's needs in the best possible way. It determines exploitation of natural resources and development of production. It also serves as a reliable basis for better organizations, employment, and education of our people. Detailed statistics for each age bracket will enable central and local agencies to tailor their economic programmes to current conditions.

The first batch of figures from China's 1982 census shows that life has become, if not yet comfortable, at least much easier. China's mortality rate has dropped remarkably. This is because food supplies and medical care have improved, and because the younger generation has been taught to take good care of their elders.

The census also indicates another encouraging development: As the result of the flexible family planning policy in minority areas, the increase of minority inhabitants is relatively greater than the Han people. China now has 15 minority nationalities that each have a population of more than one million, compared to 10 such minority nationalities in 1964.

Education

The government and population experts have been working hard on population planning. Aware that the population would top one billion this year, they have urged the nation to keep the figure below 1.2 billion by the end of this century. The results of this census have proved that this goal is attainable. For although the population increased by an average of 2.1 percent between 1964 to 1982, the increase has been sharply reduced during the last decade. Population control will continue to be a key link in China's modernization programme.

On the other hand, the census presents the nation with a grave situation: Although the portion of the population that is educated has increased considerably, there are still 235 million illiterates or semi-illiterates among people over 12 years of age. This is one of the reasons why the state has taken education and science as priorities in China's modernization drive.

CSO: 4000/13

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'BEIJING REVIEW' WRITES ON PRC'S POPULATION

HK080618 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 44, 1 Nov 82 p 3

["Notes from the Editors" column: "Rural Population"]

[Text] Can China's rural population growth be controlled now that the production responsibility system has been introduced in the rural areas?

Since the introduction of the production responsibility system in China's rural areas, and particularly since "fixing output quotas for each household" was instituted as the main form of the responsibility system, the peasants have been given greater power in farm management and the principle of more pay for more work is now implemented in a better way. The peasants' enthusiasm for work has risen and this has spurred the rapid development of production.

An improved life, however, contradictorily fed some peasants' desire to have more children so as to have more labour power in the future. Moreover, there is the influence of traditional concepts such as "more children, more happiness," "branching out of the family tree" and "bringing up the children today in order to have someone to rely on in old age," and so forth. All this has resulted in a return to high birth rates in some places.

China's rural population accounts for 86 percent of the country's total. Records over the years show that the birth rate and the rate of multiple children families in the rural areas are 50 percent higher than in the cities. If our country's population is to remain lower than 1,200 million at the end of this century, we must effectively reduce rural population growth. The realization of this goal depends upon implementing the policies of encouraging each couple to have only one child and ensuring better mother and child care.

It is not easy to persuade the peasants to accept the idea of one couple, one child. But it is possible to do so.

In Shandong and Jiangsu--China's two provinces with the highest density in population--the percentage of first births of total births had reached 76.9 and 72 respectively in 1981, and the rate in northeast China's three provinces of Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang all surpassed 70 percent. It is estimated

that if the rate of all the other provinces, particularly the populous south-eastern provinces, can be gradually stabilized at 70 percent, and the second-birth rate is kept at less than 30 percent, and third births eliminated, we can keep our population within 1,200 million by the year 2000.

The experiences of Shandong, Jiangsu and other provinces suggest that effective control of rural population growth can be realized if the family planning programme is implemented through the efforts of the basic collective economic organization--the production team. Along with the contracts for output quotas, contracts on family planning are also signed between the production teams and the peasant households. This "double contracting system" provides that both parties have certain obligations and duties, and outlines methods of awarding bonuses and honours. Special offices are set up by the local governments, the communes and production brigades or, in some places, special people are assigned to help formulate birth control plans and work out measures to encourage and supervise their implementation.

The most important task is to conduct patient and detailed ideological education among the peasants, helping each family understand that the government's population policy of fewer but healthier children conforms to the long-term interests of both the country and the peasants themselves. This will help them consciously abandon the traditional concepts of "more children, more happiness" and of "regarding boys as superior to girls." Simultaneously, several forms of honours and material rewards are given to families who adhere to family planning. The only child is ensured paid social welfare benefits and priorities for medical treatment, enrolment in kindergartens and schools and in employment. In addition, family planning information is publicized among the child-bearing couples and contraceptives are supplied free of charge. Women's and children's health care are to be strengthened so as to ensure the healthy development of the next generation.

The backward economy and lack of welfare facilities in many rural areas hinder the elimination of the thinking of "bringing up the children today in order to have someone to rely on in old age." But the development of rural socialist economy and the increase of public accumulation funds and public welfare funds will help the growth of social security facilities such as "home of respect for the old," for those old people who can no longer work and have no one to look after them.

CSO: 4000/31

ABILITIES OF COLLEGE LEVEL SCIENCE STUDENTS SURVEYED

Beijing, GAOJIO ZHANXIAN [Higher Education Front] in Chinese, No 5, 82, May 1982, pp 13-16

[Article by the Hubei Provincial Education Bureau Survey Team: "A Look at the Ability of Present College Students of Science from the Survey of the Students of One Class"]

[Text] Everyone now places considerable importance on training the abilities of college students. This is because we now live in an age of rapid scientific and technological progress, and if we continue the emphasis on merely transmitting information to them while neglecting to train them in various skills we will not be able to turn out students having the various skills suitable for the needs of the "four modernizations." In order to have effective training of college student abilities there must be a realistic appraisal of their current level of ability. Some people believe that after the restoration of the higher education examination system, except for the special conditions for the class of 1981, there has been a general tendency for "increasingly younger ages, increasingly higher grades, increasingly narrow knowledge and increasingly weaker skills." Is it possible to conduct an appraisal of the current level of college student skills? This is a question which is worthy of investigation. In order to understand this problem, the River Control Department of the Wuhan Hydraulic and Electric Engineering Institute recently conducted a survey of the specialists in river mechanics and river engineering of the classes of 1981 and 1983 (with emphasis on the class of 1983). Altogether over 700 people were studied. The survey provided us with some materials which are helpful in appraising the current abilities of the science and engineering students.

1. Great Progress in the Ability to Absorb Knowledge

River mechanics and river engineering are joint science and engineering specializations. For these two specializations the 1983 class had a total of 60 students. Their average age upon entering college was 16.2 years. Of these students, 55, or 91.5 percent, had just graduated from high school while 5 of them, or 8.5 percent, were returned or rusticated intellectual youth. This particular makeup of the student backgrounds will be typical in the

future. The scores for the senior middle exams were: 16 people, 27 percent, above 330 points, and 35 people, 58 percent, from 300 to 329 points and 9 people, 15 percent, below 300 points. (For the 1983 class the key colleges of the country had a dividing line at 300 points.) Such standards are average for colleges of this type. In the 2 years since entering college there have been exams in 13 courses within these two specialities, with the following results:

| | Number of Individual Classes (Cl) with Superior Grades | | | | | Overall Grades | | | |
|------------------|---|------|------|------|------|----------------|------|------|------|
| | 10 Cl | 9 Cl | 8 Cl | 7 Cl | 6 Cl | Sup | Good | Pass | Fail |
| Number of People | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 27 | 9 |
| Percentage | 3.3 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 32 | 17 | 23 | 45 | 15 |

During the last two years, the college has used an examination system of assigned topics in which the examination content and methodology are relatively rigorous. After making an analysis of examination papers in several major courses such as theoretical mechanics and hydraulics the teachers believe that the depth of the examination content is about the same as that before the "Cultural Revolution," and that in some areas they are even more difficult. They are superior in terms of breadth, especially in topics which combine practical aspects and there are even some which introduce content from some foreign teaching materials. The exam questions are more complete in that they have problems involving concepts, analysis, proof and calculations. In addition to being able to examine a student's grasp of knowledge they show to a considerable degree their analytical and judgemental capabilities, combined application skills, laboratory experiment skills and skills in mathematical operations.

After more than two years of study, all of the teaching faculty express their satisfaction with the students' learning conditions. They feel that with the shortened period of education and the increased content it is very difficult to make achievements such as these. A teacher of theoretical mechanics said: "The students now are younger, have faster minds and quicker responses and are able to absorb more knowledge." A hydrology teacher said: "Students are now able to quickly understand problems so that what was difficult in the past is no problem for them now." An electrical engineering teacher said: "Students now are better able to comprehend things. For example, in the past, 40 percent of the students could not keep up with the explanation of complex numbers in alternating current, while 80-90 percent of the students are now able to do so. They do their assignments faster and need only one hour to complete we calculate should take two hours." A teacher of surveying said: "Students now have lively thought and are in no way inferior to the pre-'Cultural Revolution' students in the ability to absorb knowledge. In the past the students had

difficulty comprehending discussions of the theory of errors in surveying and the testing and adjusting of the instruments, but students now generally have no such problems." A drafting teacher said: "Students now are better able to comprehend spaces and the tougher a problem is the harder they work. In the past, geometric drawing gave students a headache but they now no longer have any difficulties with this." A teacher of the theory of probability said: "This class was also held in the past and the students had great difficulty, but students now have fewer problems with it." A departmental leadership comrade said: "In the past it was not easy for students to understand the hard parts of some courses and the teachers also had to expend considerable energy, but now the students generally understand faster."

We conducted some preliminary investigations of the students' self-study ability with the following results: (1) Thirty-four students (57 percent) consistently made pre-class preparations; (2) twenty-five students (45 percent) wrote study summaries; (3) forty-six students (77 percent) read professional reference works; (4) eleven students (19 percent) read foreign language reference works; (5) four students (7 percent) read reference works outside of their own specialization.

The investigation shows that the 1983 class in this specialization has a certain level of self-study ability however, the study also discovered that the reference works read by the students were of comparatively narrow scope and were basically intended to illuminate the content of the teaching materials. Their depth was also inadequate as they had not yet discovered their own point of view through study and achievement.

Students in this specialization have very low foreign language proficiency upon entering school. In the college entrance exams for the class of 1983 the foreign language scores were: twenty-six people with zero points, ten people below nine points and only one person above forty points. However, after undergoing two years of basic foreign language study the class of 1983 showed obvious increases in foreign language proficiency. We made a test of their foreign language reading ability by selecting foreign language passages on popular science and hydrology with a length of 3,350 symbols. With no advance warning and without dictionaries the students had 2.5 hours to translate the text into Chinese. The results were that only two people failed the popular science reading and that only 8 people failed the specialized reading. There were obvious improvements in the students' foreign language reading abilities.

In short, the test generally showed that in comparison with the pre-"Cultural Revolution" period the students of today have greatly improved their ability to absorb knowledge. Why is this? Everyone feels that this good result stems from the great emphasis in recent years on basic courses. Students of science and engineering now

have stronger mathematical foundations than in the past. The colleges also have increased the course time and course content in basic courses. In mathematics at this institute, for example, after studying mathematical analysis (including linear algebra) there is an additional 110 academic hours of engineering mathematics the content of which has been increased by the addition of vector analysis, field theory, probability theory, mathematical statistics and mathematical equations. All of this has been useful in developing and training the students' abilities in logic and thought. Strengthened teaching of basic theoretical knowledge is an important condition for developing intelligence and training skills. When investigating the current conditions of university student abilities, overlooking this important condition will produce an estimate of university student abilities which is too low.

2. Applied Knowledge Capabilities Await Strengthening

It is not possible to make complete evaluation of the applied knowledge capabilities of students in the class of 1983 because they have not had training in course projects and graduation projects which will develop their combined skills. However, in an analysis of their examination papers and in an investigation of their experimental work capabilities we discovered that they did not have strong capabilities in applied knowledge, especially in the application of their acquired knowledge in the independent solution of actual problems.

An analysis of the examination papers in theoretical mechanics shows that only about ten students, or 15 percent, were able to do the problems requiring greater liveliness of mind and stronger comprehensive skills. Only seven or eight students, or 11 percent, had stronger problems analysis and problem solving skills. The hydraulics examination papers show that there is a relatively strong grasp of the teaching materials already covered. Some questions involved applying previously studied theoretical relationships in independent thinking to solve actual problems which had not been included in the teaching materials. Even when the problems were relatively simple there were a considerable number of errors. When we did sampling of laboratory experiments, we asked the students to apply basic principles to explain the energy equations for demonstration installations of three types of river currents, and only 80 percent of the students gave satisfactory explanations.

Our investigation took a sampling of the students' laboratory experiments. The sampling was done twice. The first sample was ten people from the 1981 and 1983 classes who had relatively good grades along with another ten who had average grades. They were given a fixed time to conduct individually (sometimes there were limitations so 8 people had to perform simultaneously) two previously performed hydraulics experiments. The results show 8 people, 40 percent, with good performances; 8 people, 40 percent, with

average performances and 4 people, 20 percent, with poor performances. Eighty percent of the students performed the operations with the required level of precision. The second sampling took eight of the above-mentioned 20 good and average students who then performed an experiment that was both new to them and more difficult. The results were not encouraging. The evaluation of the results show: one person superior, two people good, two people passing and three people failing. All of the students performing the experiment made mistakes. (This experiment had three key steps, with three students making mistakes in three steps, four students making mistakes in two steps and one student making a single mistake.) Five students (62 percent) wrote reports which did not meet the requirements. These two samples show that students who have better grades generally have stronger laboratory skills, but that there are a few good students who have low-level, imprecise laboratory skills.

The teachers generally feel that the students of today have very good attitudes towards research work. The more theoretical the problem the harder they work. However, their ability to actively apply what they have learned to solve actual problems is poor. The graduation project of the class of 1981 also demonstrated weak ability in independent work, which is primarily shown as follows: (1) In the first stage the great majority of students don't know what to do when faced with a stack or raw data. (2) Many students are unable to make a comprehensive analysis of materials to extract useful data to solve real problems in their specialization. (3) Many students in the first stage finish organizing their materials (about two weeks) but then do not know what the next step should be. (4) The great majority of students are unable to write satisfactory reports. Why do such conditions exist? In discussions with students they gave the following reasons: (1) For several years there has been a weakening of the laboratory experiment teaching environment. There was a comparison made of the time devoted to practical teaching links in the class planning for the classes of 1967 and 1981:

| | 1967 | 1981 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| Number of Classes | 30 | 22 |
| Number of Class Hours | 3198 | 2498 |
| Laboratory Classes | | |
| Number of Lab Courses | 15 | 13 |
| Lab Course Hours | 246 | 211 |
| Number of Weeks on Class Projects | 11 | 5 |
| Internship | | |
| Subjects | 5 | 5 |
| Number of Weeks | 10 | 8.5 |

| | 1967 | 1981 |
|--|-------|------|
| Number of Weeks Spent in Production Labor | 8 | 2 |
| Number of Weeks Spent on Graduation Project | 16 | 11 |
| Number of Weeks for Practical Training Links | 49 | 29 |
| Portion of Time Spent on Practical Training Links | 24.5% | 18% |

The above comparisons show that: (A) All practical teaching links were reduced, whether the total teaching hours or the total study time. (B) The greatest reductions were in production work, the course projects and the graduation projects. (C) Laboratory courses only had reduced hours, current laboratory courses, from goals to content and methodology, are not useful in training the students' independent work capabilities. There are no links between the laboratory work of the lab courses and the content of the lecture courses, so the students often don't know what to do when they go to the lab. They are even more puzzled why things are this way. Anyway, the teachers prepare everything so all the students have to do is go the lab, read off some numbers and write them on the lab reports. (2) In terms of the educational system, methods and content, there is no attempt to train students' independent work capabilities. The students reflect the current educational system and educational methodology which force a passive attitude upon them. Each teacher wants to pump the greatest possible amount of information into the students within a limited period. The intent is good but the results are inferior. (3) There is a emphasis on theory and a de-emphasis on practice. The teachers do not make rigorous demands in practical links so the students ignore them. For example, the basic tasks in the four measurements in hydraulics experiments (current speed, current volume, current pressure and water level) are very easy to grasp. However, of the 60 students in the class of 1981, according to strict standards only 12 (20 percent) passed while 21 (35 percent) could do only a part or none of the task. It appears that such problems require our close attention.

3. Relative Deficiencies in All Forms of Expression

It is very important for science and engineering students to be able to scientifically express ideas and plans with words, charts and mathematical calculations. Howerer, there are quite a number of problems in this area.

The class of 1983 took a composition test in which they had a half hour to compose a congratulatory letter to a soccer team.

Fifty-eight people took part in the test, with the following results: 48 people (83 percent) did not use the correct format; 50 people (88 percent) wrote wrong or incorrect characters; 11 people (20 percent) demonstrated a good capacity for expression; 25 people (43 percent) demonstrated an average capacity for expression; and 22 people (37 percent) demonstrated a poor capacity for expression.

The tests show that the current college students have inferior composition skills. One student in the class of 1981 wrote a 1,000 character composition which had no individual paragraphs or any punctuation at all.

The statistics from studies of cartography by 59 students show that only 8 people (14 percent) made maps which suited engineering standards, 15 people (25 percent) met basic standards and 36 people (61 percent) were partially or wholly unacceptable. Some not only had poor cartography skills, they moreover wrote sloppy characters so that no one could read them.

As for their calculations skills, the greatest problem is that the results are not accurate. The following statistics are taken from a theoretical physics course examination papers of a class of 1985 (30 people): for questions 2-5, 22 people (73 percent) had incorrect results in calculations for question number 2; 13 people (43 percent) had incorrect calculation results for question number 3; 14 people (46 percent) had incorrect calculation results for question number 4; and 19 people (63 percent) had incorrect calculation results for question number 5.

The most common errors in calculation were inaccurate numerical values, incorrect units and deleted plus or minus signs. A hydraulics teacher once conducted a test with three questions involving mathematics. The level of difficulty was about that of middle school. (For example, one question was to calculate the

value of $\frac{0.651/6}{0.02}$.) In the class of 1985, 20 people answered

correctly and in the class of 1986 only 17 did so. This problem is quite common and the teachers have rather strong reactions. The problem arises in part because of middle school teaching and in part because the universities do not make rigorous demand for basic training. The students say that actual mathematical calculations are too troublesome and too tiring and that if they merely get the formula correct that is enough. When they take the college exams, as long as the formula is the correct one and even though the methods and steps are erroneous and the answer is wrong it doesn't matter too much. Some teachers believe that such habits are nurtured in middle school and hard to change. The consequence is that the less strict the demands the harder it is to correct the problem. Teachers of theoretical physics and hydraulics

tackled this problem and the results were clear. They believe that this is an important problem and that the present lack of all sorts of courses in the educational program for the basic training of engineers is a deficiency which must be corrected from now on.

After making this survey we felt that even if we can't make the statement that the college students of today are not the equals of those before them, "progressively worse," we also cannot say that they are becoming "progressively stronger." Rather, there are some strengths and some weaknesses, and these must be concretely analysed. The capabilities of students in the River Control Department show primarily the following several points: 1. Strong in acquiring knowledge but weak in creative research. 2. Strong grasp of book knowledge but weak in resolving concrete problems. 3. Strong abstract thought but weak in comprehensive applications. 4. Strong mathematical reasoning but weak in means of expression. Generally speaking, the students have good intellectual qualities, they are young and have quick, lively minds. But there also is a tendency to value theory and slight practice, which influences their ability to apply theory and knowledge in reaching independent solutions to real problems. From now on, steps must be taken to strengthen political work, continually rectify study goals and study attitudes, adjust the relationship between theory and practice, gain control of practical educational links when laying the foundation, and improve teaching methods to train human talent having high qualities in both knowledge and ability.

11582
CSO: 4005/1235

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

DATA ON CHINESE LITERATURE TO BE PUBLISHED

OW020928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--The "Data on History of Modern Chinese Literature" series will soon be published by 16 publishing houses in China. The series summarize modern Chinese literature over the past 30 years.

Edited by the Institute of Literature of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the series is divided into three parts. The first covers 30 subjects in about 15 million Chinese characters, including movements, controversies, mass organizations, ideological trends and main schools of literary criticism.

The second section deals with material and data of over 180 major writers including biographical material, literary career, a personal account of the literary contribution, a general catalogue, dates and index of publications. According to a rough estimate, this section will ultimately include more than 50 volumes with about 35 million Chinese characters.

The third part contains a general booklist, important periodicals and an index of literary supplements of influential newspapers.

In editing this volume of data, the researchers, with materialist viewpoint and scientific methods, attempted to give a comprehensive picture of modern Chinese literature, covering the progressive and revolutionary aspects along with the backward and reactionary, written in liberated areas and Kuomintang-occupied regions, from pre-liberation to post liberation and at home and abroad.

About 300 to 400 people from nearly 100 scientific research units and institutes of higher learning took part in the editing work.

Since 1980 the first section of the series has almost been completed, the second part is scheduled to be finished by the end of next year and the third section is underway.

CSO: 4000/13

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIAONING COMMENTS ON PROMOTING EDUCATION

SK021220 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Promote Education as Rapidly as Possible"]

[Text] From the recent communique on the census, we can see that in our country one of every four and a bit more persons is illiterate or semi-illiterate. Our province's situation is better, but we still have some 4.6 million illiterates or semi-illiterates. Particularly in rural areas, such people amount to a very large proportion. This state of affairs is in extreme contradiction to the needs in the four modernizations.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC congress that popularization of education is an important premise of building the material and spiritual civilizations. The reason is very clear. Without scientific knowledge, we cannot create or master new production techniques, nor can we organize modern production. Then it is impossible for us to greatly improve production standards. Without scientific knowledge, our nation cannot be lifted out of ignorance and backwardness. Then it is also impossible to establish noble ethics and practices.

(Dawang) brigade of (Zhujiatang) commune of Liaozhong County has noted the importance of popularization of education and has strived to make funds available to run schools. The brigade is very farsighted. However, there are many communes and brigades which possess no such farsightedness. When popularization of education is mentioned, money is the first thing cropping up in their minds. Of course, funds are necessary to promote education. But however small our funds may be, such things as installing a few pieces of glass on class windows and placing some wood boards on desks at which students are unable to write can be solved. The key is how great an importance the people attach to education. As the saying goes, it takes 10 years to grow trees, but 100 years to rear people. Because it takes a long time to rear people and no immediate results can be seen, some people who seek immediate benefits are unwilling to spend money and attach importance to education, whose results cannot be seen in the short term. Such people will suffer great losses in the end. Therefore, we hope that such comrades will quickly change their attitude and at an early date, in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC congress, promote education, which occupied an important strategic position.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC SYMPOSIUM ON FOREIGN PHILOSOPHY

HK030351 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Li Jingrui [2621 2529 3843]: "Roundup of Third National Symposium on Modern Foreign Philosophy"]

[Text] The third national symposium on modern foreign philosophy was held in Lushan from 20 to 26 September. It discussed questions of studying and appraising methodology in modern foreign philosophy and epistemology regarding Jean-Paul Sartre's existentialism and modern Western philosophy.

Concerning the Question of Studying Methodology in Modern Foreign Philosophy

The comrades attending the symposium agreed that: The basic aim of studying modern foreign philosophy is to uphold and develop Marxism and contribute toward building socialist spiritual civilization. Throughout the course of this study, it is necessary to persistently take Marxism as the guide, seek truth from fact, make concrete analysis and adopt the Marxist critical attitude. Attention should be paid to opposing the method of blindly worshipping modern foreign philosophy and the method of negating modern foreign philosophy in an oversimplified way. These two methods are not Marxist. They are disadvantageous to overcoming the influence of bourgeois philosophy and upholding and developing the Marxist philosophy.

Some comrades said: When the various schools of modern foreign philosophy are studied by applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, this study is of the nature of a critique. Meanwhile, the Marxist critique implies transforming the rational factor of bourgeois philosophy into a Marxist factor. However, we cannot and should not transplant an extraneous "rational" part intact onto Marxist philosophy. Marxist philosophy is an organic system. Any enrichment or development of its content is not an extraneous addition but is a fundamental transformation of an extraneous thing onto an intrinsic part of the content of this system. Therefore, when we say that a certain school of philosophy has "rational" substance, we do not mean to draw a conclusion from a part of its content but only mean the aspect which can be transformed.

How should we apply the Marxist viewpoint and method in realistically analyzing and studying modern foreign philosophy? Some comrades pointed out:

1) We should apply the historical materialist viewpoint in analyzing the class nature of the various schools of modern foreign philosophy, delineating the basic distinctions between their class nature and the proletarian world outlook; 2) we should understand the essence of the various schools of modern foreign philosophy as a whole; 3) we should courageously affirm the positive factors which should be affirmed, and we should also see the negative influence spread by them; 4) we should correctly understand the connections and distinctions between the political attitudes and philosophical stands of the representatives of some schools of modern foreign philosophy and we should not apply their political progressiveness in verifying the rationality of their philosophy.

How To Appraise Jean-Paul Sartre's Existentialism

Some comrades said: There are rational factors in some aspects of Jean-Paul Sartre's viewpoint toward man and his freedom and worth. However, individualism is the core of existentialist humanitarianism because Sartre practically did not consider problems from the angle of abolishing the private ownership and the system of exploitation of one man by another. He saw the alienation of man under the capitalist system, advocated that man should live like a man, and emphasized man's worth and dignity, but he did not touch on the capitalist system and therefore could not point out the correct way to eliminate the alienation of man and realize the emancipation of mankind. On the contrary, he regarded free choice and personal struggle as the means to attain man's ideal and goal, so that it was basically impossible to attain this ideal and goal. Other comrades said: In a certain sense, Sartre's existentialism can be summed up as a philosophical humanism with the individual human being as its starting point. Marx's study of man follows a basic principle: Grasp the dialectical unity of individual human beings and mankind (society). Marx pointed out that human history was a history of the development of individual human beings. He also pointed out that an individual was a social being and could win freedom only when he was in a society. In the light of this Marxist principle on the study of man, we can see two opposing trends which are ultimately erroneous, namely, the trend, as represented by Hegel, of stressing the ethics of society and disregarding the experiences of individuals, and the trend, as represented by existentialists, of one-sidedly stressing the individual and disregarding the human society. Starting from the point of the individual human being, Sartre's existentialism criticized the theory of human nature in the abstract based on the principle of "essence precedes existence" as upheld by the enlightenment thinkers, including Immanuel Kant, of the 18th century. Under the capitalist conditions of the West, he took the stand of an individual human being and attacked the phenomena of alienation of man to become subordinate to his products, and stressed one's moral responsibility in making a choice. There were certain rational factors in his propositions. However, judging by his starting point and his theoretical system as a whole, Sartre's existentialism could not break away from the framework of subjective idealism set by existentialism in general. He negated the theory that everything has been determined and also negated the dependence of individuals on society, thus changing his so-called "humanism" into a theory of human nature in the abstract. Sartrean philosophy and Marxist philosophy are two qualitatively different systems.

The questions of "freedom," "freed choice" and worth in the Sartrian existentialist philosophy were extensively discussed at the symposium.

Some comrades said: In his theory on "freedom," Sartre did not mean to stress that man had the freedom to choose in given conditions. He held that this freedom was absolute and was not restricted by any conditions. In "Being and Nothingness" and some of his other books, Sartre clearly pointed out: 1) choice has no conditions; 2) choice does not have any "point of support" and does not have an aim; 3) choice does not follow any rule and does not permit any determinism. He admitted that "free choice" was "absurd." Sartre's definition of "freedom" has ethical meaning, but it should not be regarded as an ethical concept because his theory on freedom is a component of his humanistic ontology. When Sartre said that the existence of man was a kind of ontological existence and that freedom was man's essence and man had absolute freedom to train himself, he gave a subjective, idealist definition to "freedom." The comrades holding this view also said: Sartre talked about choice "in given conditions," but these "conditions" are an extension of subjectivism and an ideological thing and are not the environments existing objectively as dealt with in materialism. Sartre said that it was in fact formalistic and impossible for one to be responsible for one's behavior and to talk about sense of responsibility. He did not accept that there were ethical norms guiding human behavior and that man's worth could be determined. For this reason, he held that "freedom" was the only basis of worth.

Some comrades said: By freedom, Sartre meant man's initiative in making choices and decisions regarding his behavior and various problems in life. This is a question of will and self-discipline in the moral sphere. This also is an old philosophical question. Sartre's concept of freedom was rational in three aspects, which we can use for reference: 1) He saw the mistake of "absolute ethics" and pointed out the contradictions between the ethical norms and the concrete practice of ethics; 2) In the light of these contradictions, he posed the question of personal freedom of will in the sphere of ethics, that is, the practice of ethics. He defined freedom as a kind of selective self-determination. He stressed that under the conditions of contradiction between ethical norms, an individual should make his own choice between the standard of worth and the consequences of his deeds; 3) Man is free to adopt ethics, so he has to bear moral responsibility for his behavior. An individual's behavior invariably affects society and other individuals. Therefore, an individual must hold himself responsible for society and other individuals and for the whole of mankind. Sartre's mistakes and limitations were: 1) He exaggerated the absoluteness and negated the relativity of the freedom of will. He also talked about social involvements, but in most cases he proceeded from the angle of responsibility and did not study the formation and role of the freedom of will by proceeding from the social causes. 2) In studying the making of free choice, he neglected the perceivers' cognitive power in adopting morals and made no mention of the perceiver's understanding of objective laws. Instead, he talked about this question by proceeding from the perceiver's impulse. The comrades holding this view also held that Sartre's concept on freedom should not be regarded as individualistic. Citing his assertions in such books as "Being and Nothingness" and "Existentialism and Humanism," they pointed out: Sartre's thinking underwent a

course of change and development. We should at least say that it had contradictions. If we do not analyze the course of change and development and the contradictions but arbitrarily concluded that Sartre's concept of freedom was individualistic, our argument will be ungrounded.

Question of Epistemology in Modern Western Philosophy

1. The approach to the scientific spirit in the modern Western philosophy

Some comrades said: The scientific spirit in modern Western philosophy is a link in the chain of development of human civilization in the West. Some useful things can be derived from it. Western epistemology underwent a course of development. Modern epistemology shifted from the question of the "content of understanding" to the question of "expression of understanding" and then from the question of the form of knowledge to the question of semantics. Now it has shifted to psychoanalysis. Every time it met difficulties, it shifted to look for a new way out and, for this reason, it invariably presented some new things. On the one hand, it disclosed the contradictions in the old theories. On the other hand, it suggested new plans for resolving these contradictions. By disclosing the contradictions in the old theories, it did many good things. The plans of resolving the contradictions were largely wrong although they had rational parts.

Some comrades said: The emergence of Marxist epistemology was a revolution in the history of philosophy. On the whole, it is undoubtedly correct. However, the question of how knowledge came into being has yet to be studied in greater depth. Some schools of the modern Western philosophy, such as Jean Piaget's theory of the origin of knowledge, have examined this question. We should critically take in the good things from them.

Some comrades also said: Analytical philosophy and Marxist philosophy have answered the question of how thinking reflects existence. They only differ from each other in the form and content of study. Analytical philosophy proceeds from the form of study while Marxist philosophy emphasizes the content of knowledge. Analytical philosophy magnifies the form of study, thus turning into idealism. Of course, this is incorrect. However, Marxist epistemology should also study the form of knowledge.

2. Concerning the question of the role of nonrationalism in knowledge

Some comrades pointed out: Many humanistic schools of modern Western philosophy are irrational. They magnify the role of intuition, subconsciousness and emotion and the influence of will, interest, benefit and desire on over knowledge. Of course, they are wrong. However, it is impossible for a man who is going through a course of practice to have nothing but scientific thinking and to be free from nonrational things. The humanistic schools' study of the role of intuitional factors in knowledge and their study of the influence of nonrational factors on knowledge are not entirely nonsensical. Some questions raised by them are the ones which we have long neglected. Other comrades held that the two concepts of irrationalism and nonrationalism should be distinguished from each other.

3. Concerning the question of the relationship between theory and observation

Some comrades pointed out that theory and observation were the "basic" questions of analytic philosophy and that the focus of the controversy was whether there was purely neutral observation. At first they basically tended to refuse to admit that there was neutral observation. They held that observation could be conducted only against a certain theoretical background. They were inclined to relativism. However, many of them now hold that observation can help distinguish one theory from another although it may be influenced by the theoretical backgrounds. So, they come back to logical empiricism. The comrades speaking at the symposium held that epistemology was a very complicated question, that Marxist epistemology was a theory of reflection and that the question was how it would reflect reality. This deserves to be further studied. Modern Western philosophy has furnished a great deal of data, which can be used as important reference material in developing Marxist epistemology.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG REGIONAL ORGANS CELEBRATE NATIONAL DAY

HK290733 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] This afternoon, the general office of the regional CPC committee, the general office of the standing committee of the regional people's congress, the general office of the regional people's government, the general office of the regional CPPCC and the regional nationality affairs committee jointly held a tea party at the Kunlun guesthouse in Urumqi to celebrate the 33d National Day and the (Puerbang) Festival.

Present at the tea party were the responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee, the standing committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, the Urumqi PLA units, the regional CPPCC and the Xinjiang production and construction corps, including Wang Enmao, Gu Jingsheng, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawama, Huang Luobin, (Ti Guo), Li Jiayu and Janabil. Also present at the party were the responsible people of various democratic parties and various departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the region, the representatives of veteran cadres who have already left their jobs, model workers, advanced workers, teachers of a special classification, science and technological personnel, writers and artists, personages from industrial and commercial and religious circles, and the representatives of patriotic personages of all nationalities and all circles, altogether more than 800 people.

(Maimaiti Mintuofuti), chairman of the regional nationality affairs committee, presided over the tea party and gave an opening address. Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu and Ismail Amat also spoke to the party, sending their season's greetings to cadres and masses of all nationalities.

A performance was given by the literary and art workers of all nationalities in the region and films were also shown during the tea party.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SECOND RADIO INFORMATION EXCHANGE MEETING ENDS

OW311309 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to a report by this station, the second meeting to exchange information on news programs for the broadcasting stations of seven eastern Chinese provinces and municipalities ended in Wuxi Municipality after 8 days on 28 October. Since the first meeting to exchange information on news programs held by the broadcasting stations of seven eastern Chinese provinces and municipalities in (Huangshan), there have been some improvements, new creations and developments in news programs of the broadcasting stations in all localities.

At this meeting, the broadcasting stations of the seven provinces and municipalities learned from one another and carried out extensive exchanges, centering on how to propagate and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, to further reform news reporting and to better serve the two spiritual civilizations. On 28 October, Comrade Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, gave a speech at the meeting on some major questions of improving news reporting. Based on his speech, the comrades attending the meeting carried out lively discussions and everyone maintained that, in reporting news, it is necessary to make facts speak for themselves, reflect more fresh and significant facts happening among the masses at the grassroots levels, use the facts that can be seen and touched by the masses to propagate the party's principles and policies and inspire and stimulate the people to undertake the four modernizations with concerted efforts; and that, to this end, reporters and editors should strive to enhance their news sensitivity and professional levels.

The comrades attending the meeting expressed their determination to further enhance the timeliness in news reporting and spread the latest information among the masses at the fastest speed, and, at the same time, stress the art in reporting to enliven news reporting and use lively and colorful forms to attract audience.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

POPULATION INCREASES LARGER AMONG MINORITIES

OW010941 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The communique on the third population census indicates that in the 18 years after the second population census taken in 1964, the population of minority nationalities in 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities increased 68.4 percent, while the Han nationality increased 43.8 percent. Why have minorities had a larger population increase? For this question, a XINHUA reporter interviewed several experts of the NPC nationalities committee and the state nationalities affairs commission.

These experts said that there are many factors for this larger increase. Before liberation, the population of China's minority nationalities was declining and some of them appeared to be on the verge of extinction. This trend took a turn for the better after liberation. Today, the population of China's 55 minority nationalities nearly doubles that during the early years after liberation. At the time of liberation, the population of the Heze nationality was a little over 300; now, it is 1,476. This is quite gratifying. Population increases in minority nationalities are closely related to the political, economic and cultural development in nationality areas. In all autonomous nationality areas, the 1981 total industrial and agricultural output value was nine times that in 1949. Of this, the industrial output value increased 44 times. The number of hospitals in these areas increased from 230 to 10,700, while the number of professional medical personnel and technicians increased from 3,500 to 353,000. The fundamental reason for these larger population increases is the sharp declining death rate resulting from improved living and health conditions.

Another reason is that some minority nationality people previously registered as Han nationality and reported their real nationality during this census. Moreover, the offsprings of intermarrying parents were previously registered as Han nationality and also changed back to their respective minority nationalities. This phenomenon is especially conspicuous among the Manchu, Tujia and Dong nationalities.

The experts said: The fact that minority nationality people are willing to report their real nationalities shows that after correcting the "left" mistakes, the party's nationality policy has won their confidence.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROVINCIAL CENSUS FIGURES REPORTED

HK020631 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Report: "Provincial Statistics Bureau Announces the Main Figures of the Third Population Census"]

[Text] In accordance with the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the provisions of the "Procedures for the Third National Population Census" promulgated by the State Council, our province carried out its census with 0 hour, 1 July as the standard time. All information from this census is being processed by electronic computers. On 31 October, the Guangdong Provincial Statistics Bureau announced the manually computed principal figures as follows:

1. The Total Population

As 0 hour, 1 July, 1982, there were 59,299,220 people in Guangdong. This compares with 40,477,536 people in the second population census at 0 hour, 1 July, 1964 so there was an increase of 18,851,684 people in 18 years. This is an increase of 46.6 percent and the average annual increase was 2.15 percent.

2. The Structure of the Sexes

Of the total population, 30,312,258 were males who constituted 51.1 percent of the total population; 28,986,962 were females and they constituted 48.9 percent of the total population. The proportion of the sexes: if 100 was taken as an index for the number of females, the index for the number of males would be 104.6.

3. The Population of Various Nationalities

There were 46 nationalities in Guangdong; 98.21 percent of the total population, which means 58,239,089 people, were Han nationality; the total population of the minority nationalities was 1,060,131 people, which constituted 1.79 percent of the total population. Compared with the figures of the second population census in 1964, there was an increase of 46 percent, which meant 18,349,619 people, in the total population of the Han nationality; there was an increase of 90 percent, that meant 502,065 people, in the total population of the various minority nationalities.

4. Level of Education

Of the total population of Guangdong, there were 282,495 people with a university level of education (including graduates and currently enrolled students), 4,694,941 people with a senior high school level of education, 10,024,533 people with a junior high school level of education and 24,086,232 people with a primary school level of education.

Compared with the figures of the second census in 1964, for every 100,000 people, there were the following changes in people's levels of education: the number of people with a level of university education increased from 375 to 476; the number of people with a level of senior high school education increased from 1,482 to 7,917; the number of people with a level of junior high school education increased from 5,135 to 16,905;

the number of people with a level of primary school education increased from 34,857 to 40,618. In the entire province, the number of illiterate persons or almost illiterate persons above the age of 12 was 9,738,626 people. Compared with the figures of the second population census in 1964, the percentage of illiterate persons decreased from 30.1 percent to 16.4 percent of the total population.

5. Birth Rate and Death Rate

[A total] of 1,457,406 people were born in Guangdong in 1981, the birth rate was 24.99 per thousand; 322,821 people died in 1981, the death rate was 5.54 per thousand. In 1981, the number of people born was 1,134,585 and the natural growth rate was 19.45 per thousand. In 1981, 764,960 males were born which constituted 52.5 percent of the total number of people born in 1981; 692,446 females were born in 1981 and this constituted 47.5 percent of the total number of people born in 1981. The proportion of males and females born in 1981: if 100 was taken as an index for the number of females born, the index for the number of males born in 1981 would be 110.5

6. The Population of the Municipalities and Towns

There was 11,081,572 people who lived in municipalities (not including the population of the counties under the jurisdiction of the municipal governments) and towns. The total population of the 14 municipalities in Guangdong was 7,117,659 people and the total population of the 132 towns was 3,963,913 people. Compared with the figures of the second population census in 1964, there was an increase of 3,896,228 people in the population of the municipalities and towns and the rate of increase was 54.2 percent. The proportion of the population of the municipalities and towns to the total population of the entire province increased from 17.8 percent in 1964 to 18.7 percent.

7. Regional Distribution

The regional distribution of the population of Guangdong: Guangzhou Municipality 5,630,755 people (of which 3,148,259 were urban people)

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Hua County | 341,049 |
| Conghua County | 375,145 |
| Xinfeng County | 188,841 |
| Longmen County | 248,604 |
| Zhangcheng County | 568,488 |
| Panyu County | 670,333 |

Shaoguan Municipality 676,009 people (of which 344,892 were urban people)

Qujiang County 331,117

Shenzhen Municipality 351,892 people

Zhuhai Municipality 133,211 people

Hainan Administrative Region 5,667,669 people (the population figures [words illegible] Islands and Nanshamo

The area inhabited by the Han nationality 3,769,584

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Haikou | 266,302 |
| Qiongzhan County | 500,227 |
| Wenchang County | 467,769 |
| Qionghai Country | 977,520 |
| Wanning County | 410,068 |
| Dingan County | 245,934 |
| Tunchang County | 211,377 |
| Cehngmai County | 373,393 |
| Dan County | 606,321 |

Hainan Lizu Miaozy Autonomous Prefecture 1,898,085 people

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Ya County | 297,701 |
| Dongfang Country | 265,152 |
| Ledong County | 376,088 |
| Qiongzhang County | 190,535 |
| Baoting County | 201,655 |
| Lingshui County | 246,425 |
| Baisha County | 146,019 |
| Changjiang County | 174,500 |

Shantou Prefecture 10,502,057 people

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Shantou | 722,805 |
| Chaozhou | 164,099 |
| Chaoan County | 992,679 |
| Chenghai County | 635,114 |
| Raoping County | 742,073 |
| Nanao County | 58,693 |

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Chaoyang County | 1,663,846 |
| Jiayang County | 1,264,139 |
| Jiexi County | 600,723 |
| Puning County | 1,168,689 |
| Huilai County | 679,082 |
| Lufeng County | 1,052,495 |
| Haifeng County | 757,569 |

Mei Prefecture 3,774,395 people

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Meizhou | 109,647 |
| Mei County | 591,390 |
| Dabu County | 433,855 |
| Fengshun County | 504,286 |
| Wuhua County | 841,028 |
| Xingning County | 891,953 |
| Pingyuan County | 209,226 |
| Jianling County | 193,010 |

Huiyang Prefecture 5,317,063 people

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Huizhou | 166,543 |
| Huiyang County | 422,626 |
| Zijin County | 562,726 |
| Heping County | 374,512 |
| Lianping County | 287,172 |
| Heyuan County | 550,558 |
| Boluo County | 620,406 |
| Dongguan County | 1,152,520 |
| Huidong County | 520,639 |
| Longchuan County | 659,361 |

Shaoguan Prefecture 4,623,341 people

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Shixing County | 202,326 |
| Nanxiong County | 396,678 |
| Renhua County | 151,550 |
| Lechang County | 415,820 |
| Lian County | 426,152 |
| Yangshan County | 405,886 |
| Yingde County | 818,726 |
| Qingyuan County | 893,749 |
| Fogang County | 233,109 |
| Ongyuan County | 297,426 |
| Lianshan County | 89,512 |
| Liannan County | 127,646 |
| Ruyuan County | 164,750 |

Foshan Prefecture 6,911,255 people

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Foshan | 285,547 |
| Jiangmen | 216,097 |
| Sanshui County | 294,143 |
| Nanhai County | 820,160 |
| Shunde County | 807,861 |
| Zhongshan County | 1,022,243 |
| Doumen County | 240,929 |
| [Two counties garbled] | |
| Enping County | 376,733 |
| Kaiping County | 587,079 |
| Heshan County | 308,370 |
| Gaoming County | 214,181 |

Zhaoqing Prefecture 4,856,485 people

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Zhaoqing | 169,799 |
| Gaoyao County | 696,894 |
| Sihui County | 335,778 |
| Guangning County | 441,278 |
| Huaiji County | 616,921 |
| Fengkai County | 357,610 |
| Deqing County | 296,208 |
| Yunfu County | 426,152 |
| Xinxing County | 358,484 |
| Yunan County | 384,247 |
| Luoding County | 773,114 |

Zhanjiang Prefecture 10,855,088 people

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Zhanjiang | 867,062 |
| Maoming | 409,744 |
| Yangjiang County | 1,155,142 |
| Yangchun County | 821,335 |
| Xinyi County | 843,287 |
| Gaozhou County | 1,090,147 |
| Dianbai County | 1,084,992 |
| Wuchuan County | 621,058 |
| Huazhou County | 923,045 |
| Lianjiang County | 997,827 |
| Suixi County | 611,545 |
| Haikang County | 944,221 |
| Xuwen County | 474,683 |

8. The Results of a Sample Check on the Quality and Quantity of the Population Census

As provided in the "Detailed Regulations for Sample Checking on the Quality and Quantity of the Population Census," when the processes of registration

and examination were finished, a sample checking on quality and quantity was conducted. The results: 1.31 per thousand of the total population registered twice, 1.48 per thousand of the total population did not register, which meant that the net difference in population was 0.17 per thousand.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'BEIJING RIBAO' LISTS BEIJING'S CENSUS RESULTS

HK050249 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Report: "Beijing Municipal Statistical Bureau Releases Main Figures of the Population Census"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] A communique on the main Beijing population figures in the 1982 census released by the Statistical Bureau of Beijing 29 October 1982.

In accordance with the decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Beijing Municipality carried out its third population census at zero hour 1 July 1982. The population count started on 1 July 1982 after a preparatory period which began at the end of 1980. Under the unified leadership of the party committees and people's governments at various levels and with the enthusiastic support of vast numbers of the people and the close coordination of the units concerned of the municipality and with the thoroughgoing and painstaking work of the census workers, the counting work was successfully completed and verified. Sample checks after the count show that the counting work is of the high quality required by the state. All the data gathered is now being processing by computers. Following are the main figures by simple manual compilation:

1. //Total Population.// The municipality has a population of 9,230,687. (Excluded from this figure are members of the armed forces and temporary dwellers in Beijing who left their original areas less than one year ago.)

As compared with 7,597,367, the figure at zero hour, 1 July 1964 released by the second population census, the population increased by 1,633,320, or 21.5 percent, in the last 18 years, an average annual increase of 90,740 people or 1.1 percent.

2. //Sex Composition.// Of the population of the municipality, males number 4,670,510, accounting for 50.6 percent and females 4,560,177, accounting for 49.4 percent, the proportion of males to females being 102 to 100.

3. //Population of the Nationalities.// There are 55 nationalities who are represented in this city. The Han nationality population numbers 8,908,480, accounting for 96.5 percent of the total and the minority nationalities population is 322,207, making up 3.5 percent.

Compared with the 1964 census figures, the Han nationality population has increased by 1,596,343, or 21.8 percent and the minority nationalities population by 36,977 or 13 percent.

4. //The number of people who have attained certain educational levels.// Among the population of the municipality, 330,308 are university graduates and 119,020 are university undergraduates (including those who are now attending university). People with a senior middle school education level number 1,628,336 and 2,684,962 people have a junior middle school educational level. There are 2,417,372 people with a primary school educational level. The figures in these three categories refer to both graduates and undergraduates and those who are presently enrolled.

Compared with the 1964 census figures, the following changes have occurred for every ten thousand people: those with university education have increased from 436 to 487; those with senior middle school education have increased from 451 to 1,764; those with junior middle school education have increased from 1,173 to 2,090; and those with primary school education have decreased from 3,188 to 2,619.

Illiterates and semi-illiterates (people 12 years of age and above) number 1,147,235. Compared with the 1964 census figures, the percentage of illiterates and semi-illiterates in the total population has dropped from 22.8 percent to 12.4 percent.

5. //Birthrate and Mortality rate.// The number of births in the municipality in 1981 was 156,875 with a birthrate of 17.6 per thousand; the number of deaths in 1981 was 51,625 with a mortality rate of 5.8 per thousand; the natural increase in the population in 1981 was 105,250, a rate of 11.8 per thousand.

6. //Population of urban districts and towns.// The total population residing in Beijing's 10 urban districts and 14 towns is 5,970,227, accounting for 64.7 percent of the total. Those dwelling in the 10 urban districts number 5,597,972, making up 60.7 percent of Beijing's total population and 372,255 are dwellers in the 14 towns, accounting for 4 percent.

7. //The distribution of population by area.// Following is the distribution of the population in the 19 urban districts and counties in Beijing:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Dongchengqu District | 651,521 |
| Xichangqu District | 764,192 |
| Chongwenqu District | 440,306 |
| Xuanwuqu District | 562,173 |
| Chaoyangqu District | 1,022,309 |
| Fengtaiqu District | 585,026 |
| Shijingshaqu District | 235,038 |
| Haidianqu District | 997,664 |
| Mentougouqu District | 259,388 |
| Yanshanqu District | 80,355 |
| Changping County | 380,028 |

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Shunyi County | 472,217 |
| Tongxian County | 534,795 |
| Daxing County | 428,850 |
| Fangshan County | 610,821 |
| Pinggu County | 333,506 |
| Huairou County | 234,341 |
| Miyun County | 390,032 |
| Yanqing County | 248,125 |

8. //Results of the sampling check on the quality of the counting work.// According to the stipulation of the state, the net error rate in population counting work should be lower than 1 per thousand. The sampling check on the quality of the counting work conducted in Beijing shows a net error rate of 0.096 per thousand. The state stipulates that the error rate in reporting sex should be lower than 1 per thousand; the Beijing sampling check on this item has not yet found any mistakes. State stipulation on the error rate in reporting age is lower than 10 per thousand; the municipal sampling check on this item shows a net error rate of 0.86 per thousand. No error has been found in the sampling check on the counting of births and mortality in 1981. According to the stipulation of the state, the net error rate of all items in population counting work should be lower than 2 per thousand; the Beijing sampling check shows a net error rate of 0.32 per thousand.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ROUNDUP OF EAST CHINA REPORTS ON 1982 CENSUS

OW011055 [Editorial Report] Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 28 October carries a 2.5-minute report on a communique issued by the Jiangsu Provincial Statistics Bureau on 28 October citing major statistics from the third provincial census. "The communique says: Our province's population now totals 60,521,114, comprising 50.84 percent males and 49.16 percent females. The average population density is 605.4 persons per square kilometer. Compared with 44,522,091 at the time of the second census on 1 July 1964, Jiangsu's population increased by 15,999,023 in 18 years, or by 888,835 annually on the average." The province has 101 persons who are over 100 years old, of whom 14 are men and 87 are women. The oldest person is 110 years old.

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 28 October carries a 7-minute communique released on 28 October by the Statistics Bureau of the Anhui Provincial People's Government on the results of the 1982 census. According to the communique, "1) The total population is 49,665,724, an increase of 18,424,540, or 59 percent, in the 18 years since the second census in 1964, representing an average annual increase of 2.61 percent; 2) Composition of the population according to sex is: men 25,763,440 or 51.87 percent, and women 23,902,284, or 48.13 percent, of the total population; 3) population of nationalities: the province has total of 36 nationalities, of which people of Han nationality make up 99.47 percent; Hui, 0.51 percent; other nationalities, including Mongolian, comprising more than 100 people total 10; and there are 24 nationalities of less than 100 people including the Uyghur nationality; 4) education levels: college graduates 146,124; college students 56,028; people with senior middle school level education 1,972,954; junior middle school level education 7,073,472; primary school level education 14,753,600."

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 29 October carries a 2-minute communique published by the Shanghai Municipal Statistics Bureau on the results of the 1982 census. According to the communique, "as of 0000 on 1 July 1982, the total population in Shanghai was 11,859,748. Compared with the second census in 1964, it showed an increase of 1,043,290 in 18 years. This figure represents an increase of 916 percent, or an annual increase of 57,961. The average annual population growth is 0.51 percent. There are more women than men in Shanghai. The population of minority nationalities is 0.42 percent of the total population. The birth rate in 1981 was 186,328, or 16.14 per 1,000."

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN RELEASES POPULATION CENSUS FIGURES

HK020218 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The provincial statistics bureau released on 1 November a communique giving the main figures for the provincial 1982 population census. The communique shows that the third population census in the province has achieved major success and was of high quality.

The communique states: The total population of the province's 18 municipalities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures is 99,713,310. This is an increase of 31,700,745 compared with the figure of 68,012,565 recorded in the 3d census in 1964. The average annual increase was 1,761,153, a growth rate of 2.1 percent.

There are 51 nationalities in the province. The total minority-nationality population is 3,661,277, accounting for 3.67 percent of the total. Compared with the 1964 census, the minority-nationality population has risen by 1,915,804, an increase of 107.76 percent.

The census shows that the number of people with university graduate cultural level is 309,965; there are 116,972 with university cultural level, including students now at university. In other words, there are 428 people with university cultural level to every 100,000 of the population. The province has 3,955,902 people with senior secondary school cultural level, an average of 3,967 to every 100,000 of the population. There are 15,423,474 with junior secondary school cultural level, an average of 15,468 to every 100,000 of the population. The percentage of illiterates and semi-illiterates has declined from 33.87 at the 1964 census to 23.38.

The communique states: The province's birth rate last year was 17.95 per 1,000, while the death rate was 7.02 per 1,000. The natural population growth rate was 10.93 per 1,000.

These are just the main figures, compiled by hand. Computers will process all the census data to provide greater, more detailed and comprehensive information for the state.

CS0: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'FIVE GOOD' FAMILIES DEVELOPING VIGOROUSLY

OW)21834 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the "five good" family activity has developed vigorously in all parts of the country. According to incomplete statistics of departments concerned, more than 3.8 million "five good" families have now emerged in our 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. In many places the standards of social conduct have improved through earnestly developing this activity.

The contents of the "five good" family activity are: Good in love for the motherland, socialism and the collective and observing law and discipline; good in production, work, study and fulfilling tasks; good in family planning, educating children and managing a household industriously and thriftily; good in changing prevailing habits and customs, being civilized and courteous and paying attention to sanitation and hygiene; good in respecting the old and cherishing the young, maintaining democracy and harmony at home and promoting unity and mutual help in the neighborhood. Since 1979, this activity has developed, step by step, under the leadership of party committees at various levels, with the active cooperation of departments concerned, and through the actual organization and leadership of women's federations at various levels.

In places where the "five good" family activity has developed more successfully, social morality and practice have changed noticeably, and many new phenomena have emerged.

It has improved the relationship among people in the family and the neighborhood, produced a large number of democratic and harmonious new socialist type families, and changed family and popular practices.

It has greatly promoted the new practice to love the state and the collective and the communist spirit to take pleasure in helping others without consideration of pay.

It has strengthened the education of young people, markedly reduced criminal cases and civil disputes and improved social order.

It has relieved workers, staff members and commune members of worries about family difficulties, stimulated their enthusiasm for production and accelerated the building of socialist material civilization.

It has enhanced the smooth progress of work in all fields at the grassroots level.

At present, some provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have held special meetings to sum up and exchange experiences in developing the "five good" family activity. They are determined to further develop this activity in a down-to-earth way.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG LEADERS ATTEND REGIONAL MEETING ON CHILDCARE

HK011014 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Summary] "The first regional meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and advanced individuals on the front of childcare work closed in Urumqi this afternoon. The meeting urged the childcare workers throughout the region to strive hard with one heart and one mind in the direction laid down by the 12th CPC Congress and make contributions to creating a new situation in childcare work in the region.

"Comrade Gu Jingsheng, second secretary of the regional CPC Committee, called on the representatives during the meeting. The leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC, including Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Ren Gebai, (Zhao Zhisheng), Ba Dai, Mayenur and Han Youwen, were present at the closing ceremony. Comrade Tomur Dawamat gave a speech to the meeting."

At the closing session, 41 advanced collectives and 156 advanced childcare workers were awarded certificates of merit and prizes.

In his concluding speech, Ba Dai, vice chairman of the regional [words illegible] childcare work, made a summary of the meeting and encouraged the participants to work hard and make greater contributions to childcare work.

"The closing session also adopted the proposal to the comrades working on the childcare front throughout the region and the letter expressing the meeting's appreciation for the contributions of the comrades who had been engaged in childcare and child-education work for more than 25 years."

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUIZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

KH021236 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] The Guizhou provincial conference on planned parenthood, which lasted 6 days, concluded in Guiyang this afternoon. The conference studied the instructions of the 12th party congress on planned parenthood, reviewed work done this year since the implementation of document No 11 of the central authorities and document No 12 of the provincial CPC committee and discussed and looked into the measures to further carry out the instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee on planned parenthood as well as planned parenthood work and tasks for 1983.

The conference pointed out that by September, the majority of prefectures and counties in the province had carried out more sterilizations and remedial operations than in any previous year. The conference held: "Although the whole province has achieved certain results, some problems still exist. The most salient point is that the multiple birth rate is high and the effective contraceptive rate is low. To accomplish this year's plan for population control and lay down a good foundation for 1983 work, we must do a great deal of arduous and meticulous work."

The conference demanded: "It is now essential to make cadres at all levels and the masses understand further and as quickly as possible the important significance that planned parenthood is a basic national policy. Leadership groups at all levels, particularly leadership groups at the county level, must clearly understand the situation and keep in step. Responsible comrades of the party and the government must personally grasp this work and do well in vigorously grasping planned parenthood work well, as they grasp economic work. Cadres at all levels must take the lead in implementing the state policy on planned parenthood and in accordance with the policy, seriously deal with the cadres who flout the party's policy on planned parenthood and forcibly have more children than the limit. In the course of carrying out planned parenthood work, it is necessary to conduct publicity and education continuously and persistently for all people throughout the province, particularly for commune members in the rural areas, so that the spirit of the documents of the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee is publicized to every household. It is imperative to make good preparations for the planned parenthood publicity month activities around New Year's Day 1983 and the spring festival."

The conference pointed out: "In current planned parenthood work in our province, counties, districts and communes have occasionally sent people to lower-level units to carry out planned parenthood work. However, work in units at and below the commune level has not been carried out regularly." The conference therefore demanded: "All places must build a grassroots work force to regularly grasp planned parenthood work. Communes must universally build a small regular detachment of picked troops. Some brigades must establish a system for the regular management of the women of the childbearing age group."

The conference also demanded that all places establish, put on a sound basis and perfect all forms of the planned parenthood responsibility system, give full play to the role of the medical departments as the main force in giving contraceptive technological guidance and train grassroots planned parenthood technicians.

This afternoon, Governor Su Gang and provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Miao Chunting attended and spoke.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUIZHOU LEADER AT FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE

HK011209 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] At the Guizhou provincial conference on planned parenthood yesterday afternoon, Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan delivered a speech on the achievements our province has scored in planned parenthood this year and on how to accomplish the tasks of family planning for 1983. In his speech, he stressed: In order to fulfill all plans and targets for controlling the population growth in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and for 1983, leaders at all levels must unswervingly implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and its instructions on planned parenthood and, in the course of continuing to develop the economic construction in our province, do well in family planning work so as to reduce the rate of population growth.

Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan said: Our province has achieved relatively good results in planned parenthood work this year. According to statistics, from January to September this year, the whole province carried out 866,619 sterilizations and remedial operations. This year our province has completed the largest number of remedial operations. Bijie, Zunyi Tongren and Anshun prefectures have carried out over 100,000 sterilizations and remedial operations, 31 counties have completed over 10,000 operations of 4 different kinds and Zhijin County has completed 47,302 operations, the largest number. The whole province has issued 93,837 single-child certificates. Its single-child rate is 21.91 percent. Duyun Municipality's single-child rate amounts to 89 percent. The single-child rates of (Yunnong) District in Guiyang Municipality amount to 87.25 and 86.6 percent respectively. Xishui County's single-child rate is 58.89 percent.

Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan also talked about the problems existing in family planning work. He said: To completely carry out all central instructions, we must do a great deal of arduous and meticulous work. The number of single and multiple births in the first half of this year was more than in the corresponding period last year. Planned parenthood work in all places has developed unevenly. Some counties did planned parenthood well in the beginning but have not continued to do so. Although many operations have been conducted, the number of multiple births has not dropped markedly. He said: Regarding these existing problems, all places must have resolute and vigorous measures to thoroughly solve them in accordance with regulations of the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee.

In his speech, based on our province's population structure and in the light of the actual situation of family planning work, Zhang Yuhuan stated: The plans and targets for controlling the growth of population in our province in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and for 1983 are that by the end of 1985, the natural growth rate drops below 9 per thousand, the rate of contraception reaches more than 95 percent, the single-child rate increases to 55 percent, the rate of multiple births drops to below 10 percent and the family planning rate increases to over 70 percent; in 1983, the total number of planned births in our province is 520,000, the natural growth rate drops to below 11 per thousand, the single-child rate increases to over 40 percent and the rate of multiple births drops to below 23 percent.

Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan pointed out: To achieve the sixth 5-year target and accomplish the tasks for 1983, it is necessary to solve the problems in six ways:

1. We must unify the understanding of leaders at all levels with the spirit of the 12th party congress, and the instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee on planned parenthood. We must continue to do planned parenthood work well.
2. We must strengthen the building of a grassroots planned parenthood force and put on a sound basis and reinforce management organs at all levels.
3. We must continue to establish, consolidate and perfect all forms of the family planning responsibility system.
4. We must give full play to the role of public health and medical departments as the main force guiding planned parenthood technology.
5. We must take good care of the rural households enjoying the five guarantees and get rid of some people's fear of disturbances in the future in order to promote the smooth development of planned parenthood.
6. At present, we must do seriously and well in planned parenthood work in the coming winter and spring.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

STATION COMMENTARY ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK021242 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Station "short" commentary: "With the Rural Areas as the Key Point, It Is Necessary To Grasp Planned Parenthood Work Firmly and Well"]

[Excerpts] It is an extremely important task confronting all people throughout the province to strive to do planned parenthood work well, strictly control population growth and make population growth suit the development of the national economy. The key to making planned parenthood become the spontaneous actions of thousands of households lies in making the masses understand the significance of controlling population growth. The population of our country now exceeds 1 billion. If population increases by an average of some 17 million a year for 18 years, it can hardly be brought to within 1.2 billion in this way by the end of this century. To carry out the requirements put forth by the 12th party congress, it is necessary to firmly grasp planned parenthood work and reduce the natural population growth rate. We must make all understand that carrying out planned parenthood is a basic national policy of our country. Judging from the situation of our province, the natural population growth rate is higher than the national level. To quadruple the yearly total industrial and agricultural output value by the year of 2000, which was put forth by the 12th party congress, and to make people's livelihood reach the level of being comparatively well off, we must do arduous and meticulous work and in the course of grasping economic work, reduce the population growth rate.

Our province now has a population of some 28.5 million, and the rural population accounts for about 80 percent of this. The weak link of planned parenthood is also in the rural areas. In doing well in peasants' planned parenthood, we can then have the most reliable guarantee for achieving the strategic target of controlling population. Therefore, we must make especially great efforts to grasp planned parenthood well, with the rural areas as the key point. We must persistently publicize the significance of planned parenthood to the peasants, introduce and popularize contraceptive and sterilization knowledge and encourage each couple to have only one child. We must strictly control the births and the second child and resolutely avoid having the third child. We must do well in remedial operations on women who are pregnant beyond the plan. We must establish the planned parenthood responsibility system.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ZHOU HUI AT COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

SK230432 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), on 22 October, the Nei Monggol Regional Normal University, former Regional Teacher College, sponsored a celebration meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of its founding. At the meeting, over 4,500 professors and students of various nationalities happily got together and declared their determination to earnestly study and implement the 12th CPC congress guidelines, to make further efforts to enhance unity among various nationalities and to strive to build socialist spiritual civilization and create a new situation at the university.

Attending the meeting were leading personnel of the regional party and government organs, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Ba-tu-ba-gen, and Hao Xiushan, and responsible comrades from the departments concerned and from various higher educational institutions.

The former regional teacher college was founded in 1952. Over the past 30 years, the school that originally had only 6 classes totalling over 100 students and teachers of 5 nationalities has developed into a university that has 13 departments, 16 specialized courses and 1 correspondent school totalling 1,313 professors, staff and workers; 3,478 undergraduate students of 8 nationalities; 39 graduate students; and 5,500 correspondent students.

At the meeting, on behalf of the regional people's government, (Yang Jingkui), deputy director of the regional higher educational bureau, declared that, effective 21 October, the regional teacher college has been formally promoted to the regional normal university. On the occasion of the declaration, the entire meeting resounded with warm applause. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

Over the past few days, the university has sponsored a series of seminars for the joyful occasion.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANDONG OFFICIAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SK010358 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In his recent interview with station reporters, Deputy Governor Ding Fangming pointed out: Leading personnel of educational circles at all levels and educational workers should deeply understand the position and function of education in the building of the two civilizations. Ding Fangming called on them to be enthusiastically engrossed in hard work in order to make contributions to creating a new situation of educational work in our province.

Comrade Ding Fangming said: The 12th party congress posted education as a strategic priority for future economic development and that is an important decision made with foresight and sagacity. The decision reflects the aspirations of the broad masses of the people and the objective requirements in the development of history. Science and technology are the key to realizing the four modernizations, while education is the foundation. If we don't solve the problem of having qualified personnel, the building of socialist modernization is only idle talk. The party Central Committee set forth that, while taking the strategic steps of the first ten years, we should give priority to laying a solid foundation to create conditions for making proper preparations. Educating a large number of excellent qualified personnel is a preparatory work of great importance.

In line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress, Comrade Ding Fangming urged that four tasks concerning creating a new situation of our province's educational undertakings be attended to: 1) We should give prime importance to universal education and adopt the policy of walking on two legs. We should depend on the strength of the state and collectives to solve as quickly as possible the outlay and teacher problems and improve the condition of running schools with a view to an early completion of the task of universalizing primary school education by 1985. In urban and rural areas and those counties whose economy and educational foundation are in good condition should universalize the junior middle school education; 2) Attention should be paid to restructuring secondary school education and to vigorously developing technical education. 3) Higher education should be continuously readjusted and restructured; and 4) We should continuously develop adult education to upgrade the scientific, technical and cultural levels of the people of all nationalities.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHINA PLANS TO ADMIT 1983 GRADUATE STUDENTS

OW040123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0038 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--According to a report filed by XINHUA correspondent Yang Jianyi, the work of enrolling graduate students for 1983 will soon begin in China. A source from the Ministry of Education reveals that the ministry has made improvements and worked out new regulations for next year's graduate students admission on the basis of the principle designed to select qualified people for the state and strengthen the teaching of undergraduate courses in institutions of higher learning.

Compared with the past, graduate school applicants will be required to take an additional test next year. In addition to the 5 to 6 original tests in political theory, foreign language, basic courses and the basics in a specialized field, a comprehensive test will be given to applicants in certain academic fields and specialties. The comprehensive test will include basic knowledge, theories and skills. It will be aimed at testing the students' ability to use the acquired knowledge in analyzing and solving problems as well as their intelligence and creativeness, including reaction speed. The comprehensive test will be given within the scope of the undergraduate courses. It will last 3 hours. In 1983, it will first be administered among applicants in the following three major branches of study--Chinese language (except those majoring in national minority languages), chemistry and machine building (including mechanics, machine building, hydraulic transmission and pneumatics). Applicants majoring in other fields and specialties may also take the comprehensive test on a voluntary basis. Departments of various branches of study and specialties will ask applicants to take the final test. The applicants may go to the unit in charge of college admission to take the final test, or teachers may be dispatched in different groups to test the applicants. The unit in charge of admission work may entrust an institution of higher learning to give this final test. Records, results and comments must be kept on file for the final test.

Questions and topics for testing post graduate students in political theory and foreign languages are to be set by the Ministry of Education in an united manner. Questions and topics in professional fields are to be set by the unit in charge of admission work.

In admitting new students next year, new requirements and criterion may be imposed on applicants of different categories. A responsible person of the department concerned under the Ministry of Education told the XINHUA correspondent that in 1983, various units in charge of student admission would still adhere to the principle of admitting students by taking their moral, intellectual and physical standards into consideration in an overall manner, of admitting those qualified, or ensuring high quality, and of putting quality before quantity. It has also decided that, after finalizing the list of successful candidates through the initial and final tests, the unit in charge of admission work will issue admission notices only to those candidates whose undergraduate college's graduation theses (design), remarks or grades in practical work are screened and considered as meeting the admission requirements. Candidates should be rejected if their graduation theses (design) and the actual work in their respective undergraduate college are unfavorable or they fail to meet the admission requirements.

In admitting masters degree candidates, priority may be given to those who have graduated from an undergraduate college, who are now working in various posts and who have introduced inventions and written books and whose moral, intellectual and physical standards have met the admission requirements.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS RALLY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

SK270229 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The first rally of representatives of three-good students, excellent staff members, workers and cadres and representatives of advanced collectives of universities, secondary schools and teachers colleges successfully concluded in Hohhot this afternoon.

Attending the closing ceremony were some leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Bu He, Hao Xiushan and Zhou Beifang. Attending the rally were some responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee, the regional higher educational administration, the regional educational department, the regional CYL committee and all institutions of higher learning and over 1,000 representative teachers and students of universities and secondary schools in Hohhot Municipality.

During the rally, all participants listened to a report made by Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, on studying and implementing the documents of the 12th party congress and on enhancing the socialist spiritual civilization, exchanged experiences in learning from Lei Feng and creating three goods and mentioned the heroic deeds of martyr (Zhang Hua), an excellent model among university students. They unanimously pledged their determination to hold high the communist banner and to adhere to the educational principles of the party so as to set off courses of an over-all moral, intellectual and physical development and the development of socialist consciousness and professional proficiency. In response to the party's call, they pledged to rush to be pioneers in the development of socialist spiritual civilization with concrete deeds.

On behalf of the regional CPC committee and government, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, extended warm greetings to all participants and encourage students to persist in three goods, the over-all development of moral, intellectual and physical education, socialist consciousness and professional proficiency. The students were urged to play exemplary vanguard roles in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress and to better emulate Lei Feng and (Zhang Hua) so as to be models for the new generation who have morality, knowledge and a sense of discipline.

Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the rally.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NATIONAL BOARDING SCHOOL FORUM HELD IN XINJIANG

HK010856 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the national experience exchange meeting of primary and secondary boarding schools for minority nationalities in pastoral and mountainous areas called by the Ministry of Education in Yining Municipality in mid-October concluded that the primary and secondary boarding schools for minority nationalities to be established in pastoral and mountainous areas are the best means of popularize primary education and promote education for minority nationalities in these areas.

According to an incomplete survey conducted in 9 provinces and autonomous regions including Inner Monggol, Xinjiang, Qinghai and so on, the number of boarding schools in pastoral and mountainous areas amounts to 1,991, with an enrollment of more than 280,000 students. Xinjiang region alone has restored and recently established more than 200 boarding schools in pastoral areas, with an enrollment of nearly 30,000 students.

The participants in the meeting stated that there are many forms in promoting education in pastoral and mountainous areas. Above all, we must bear in mind our national conditions and the special conditions of various nationalities and various pastoral and mountainous areas, and adopt the boarding school and the fultime immobile school as the principal form in developing education, while taking various other forms to meet the needs of various levels and various standards. Uniformity, formalism and rash and mass actions should be avoided.

Ba Dai, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, attended the meeting and gave a speech. Thinking nothing of hardship, the 70-year-old adviser to the Ministry of Education, Zhou Lin, also attended the meeting. (Peng Ke), director of the Department of Education for Minority Nationalities under the Ministry of Education, delivered a concluding speech at the meeting. Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, called on the participants during the closing session.

CSO: 4005/146

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

FUJIAN PROVINCIAL CENSUS--According to a report by this station, this third provincial census leading group and the provincial statistical bureau today issued a communique on the major figures of the third Fujian provincial census. The communique states that registrations under the present provincial census have met the high quality specified by the state. The communique states: As of 0000 hours, 1 July 1982, the province's total population was 25,931,106 together with 57,847 people on Jinmen and Mazu Island, according to information announced recently by the Taiwan authorities. Of the province's total population, 13,308,813 are male, accounting for 51.44 percent, and 12,564,446 are female, accounting for 48.56 percent. Of the province's total population, 25,624,151 belong to the Han nationality, accounting for 99.04 percent, and 249,108 belong to 31 other nationalities, accounting for 0.96 percent. The number of She, Hui, Miao, Manchu and Zhuang nationalities all exceed 1,000. The communique states: Of the total population in this census, 123,393 are university graduates, 33,301 are undergraduates, 1,477,707 are high school students, 3,262,343 are middle school students, 9,397,071 are primary school students and 6,803,038 are illiterates or semi-illiterates who account for 26.29 percent. The communique states: The natural increase in the province's population in 1981 was 411,031, showing natural growth rate of 0.162 percent. [Excerpts] [OW031259 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 1 Nov 82]

'REFUGEES' TO SOUTHERN PROVINCES--Recently there has been a sharp increase in the number of refugees who have flocked to southern provinces, such as Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang, to seek jobs and earn a living. They are from Hebei, Sichuan, Henan, Shandong and Shanxi provinces. Many of them who cannot find jobs have become beggars, peddlers or speculators. Some of them are seeking opportunities to smuggle themselves into Hong Kong. [Text] [OW030951 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 1 Nov 82]

HUNAN CENSUS DATA--On 2 November, the Hunan Provincial People's Government allowed the provincial statistics bureau to issue a communique announcing the main figures of the province's third population census. At midnight on 1 July, the province's population was 54,008,851, not including serving military personnel. Compared with the 2d census in 1964, the province's population has increased by 16,826,565, an average annual rise of 2.1 percent. The province's population is made up of 28,052,466 males and 25,956,385 females. There are

thus 108.8 males to every 100 females. The Han population of the province is 51,815,422, accounting for 95.94 percent of the total. Nine of the 39 minority nationalities in the province have populations greater than 1,000. These are the Miao, Tujia, Dong, Yao, Hui, Zhuang, Uygur, Li and Mans nationalities. There are 761,000 Miaos, the largest minority nationality in the province. Next come the Tujias, with 744,000. There are only 2,456 Mans. Municipalities and counties throughout the province have carried out sample checks on the census. The results show that the province's population census met the demand for high quality. [Text] [HK040424 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 4005/146

REMARKS BY HU, ZHAO AT CONFERENCE OF CADRES PUBLISHED

Hong Kong [CHENG MING] [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 10, Oct 82 pp 12-13

[Article: "Internal Chinese Communist Materials on the Future of Hong Kong--Remarks by Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and Hu Qiaomu at the February Cadres Conference"]

[Text] Dear Editor:

I read Mr Luo Bing's [5012 3056] article, "The Chinese Communist Decision on the Future of Hong Kong," in the July issue of CHENG MING, and because of the deep confidence I have in the "Beixing Fangyu" column, I believed Mr Luo Bing's report. At the same time, I also believed that it was possible to realize the PRC policy of "one nation, two systems." But I still wanted to read some PRC materials concerning this policy.

From the latter part of July to the end of August, I traveled through the southwestern, northwestern, and northern areas of the motherland. In Beijing, my desire was fulfilled. A classmate of mine who early on had returned from Hong Kong to the motherland to work let me see a PRC "internal material" item that had been given to ordinary cadres. After reading it, I felt that it was very close in basic substance to what Mr Luo Bing had reported. I thought to myself that if my Hong Kong friends could read it, they would certainly be able to prepare mentally for the future transformation of Hong Kong and, at the same time, would not be overly worried about operating their businesses. Therefore, I jotted down the major elements of the material, especially the parts dealing with Hong Kong. Because this material had already been widely disseminated, my old classmate felt that there were really no secrets to be kept or which could be leaked, and because he believed that the policy that "China would reestablish sovereignty over Hong Kong while maintaining its capitalist system" would be semiopenly published in Hong Kong in the future, he allowed me to take some notes.

After returning to Hong Kong and reading the August and September issues of CHENG MING, I saw that the words of Hu Yaobang concerning the future of Hong Kong, as reported by Mr Luo Bing, tallied well with my notes on the internal PRC material (there were differences in only a few unimportant words), but they did not present as complete a picture as those in the material itself. In order to allow readers in Hong Kong and overseas to glimpse the "whole picture," I have attached my notes in the hope that they can be printed in CHENG MING. I have already copied the material, so there is no need to return it whether it is printed or not.

Sincerely, Chen Riling [7115 2480 7881], 9 September

(We sincerely thank Mr Chen for his concern for this journal and its readers. The following are his attached notes in their entirety--Editor).

Hu Yaobang:

Our socialist modernization construction is presently in an extremely important period.

We must fully understand the strategic significance of opening to the outside economically and daring to achieve a breakthrough by leaping into a more extensive world, and we must pay painstaking attention to the extreme complexity of the new environment we face in opening to the outside, be good at learning new skills and, moreover, promptly discover and overcome the various negative phenomena that could do serious harm to our cause--the first being all negative phenomena within the party, especially among party cadres.

1. We must be resolute, clear-thinking, active Marxists.

Under conditions of peace, there are still dangers.... The danger of the party's declining and accepting "peaceful evolution" will never disappear!.... Haven't there been large numbers of party members and cadres and even certain organizations in your two provinces [Guangdong and Fujian] and in other areas and departments that have been corrupted by the influence of capitalist ideology?

The primary danger comes from the corruption of irresolute elements within our party, not from other areas.

Where is the key in terms of the party itself?.... The key lies in the middle- and upper-level cadres.

How we handle ourselves will be judged sometime in the future, perhaps 20 years from now, by our posterity. I see only three possibilities: "men of accomplishments," "a mediocre generation," or "muddleheaded disciples."

2. We must unwaveringly carry out a firm, serious, stubborn, and thorough struggle against corruption in the party, especially that involving certain party cadres in positions of responsibility.

Now, in addition to opening to the outside economically, we must take on another form in the not too distant future, and that is the form of one nation allowing two social systems. We must do this to solve the problems of uniting with Taiwan and reestablishing sovereignty over Hong Kong. This is the correct policy for us to adopt under the new historical conditions. But at the same time, we must understand that, under the conditions in which this policy will be carried out, the struggle will necessarily be extremely fierce and complicated. After the October Revolution, under conditions a rent-control system was being implemented, Lenin once pointedly indicated as follows: on the one hand he confirmed that the rent-control system was unshakable; but at the same time he emphasized that the rent-control system was not really peace but "struggle," a continuation of struggle in the economic sector, simply another kind of more advantageous "struggle." Therefore, in Lenin's view it was completely necessary to make use

of international capital. But this use involved a severe struggle. The aim was to hasten socialist construction in soviet nations. And Trotsky's view was completely the opposite. He felt that to make use of international capital would inevitably lead to accepting the economic system of the capitalist world, becoming dependent upon it, and that this eliminated any possibility of a nation's building socialism. According to Trotsky's viewpoint, to make use of international capital would be to abandon revolution and forgo socialism. History has already proved that Lenin was completely correct and Trotsky was totally wrong. Today, we naturally must carry on in accordance with Leninism. To struggle alone and reject the idea of using international funds is wrong, on the other hand, in making use of international capital, any thinking or behavior which ignores or abandons necessary struggle is also wrong; in short, we must both utilize capital and struggle. The question is whether or not our CPC members and party cadres, especially leading cadres, will be corrupted and pulled astray by the opponents in this struggle.

A Fujian comrade told of a corrupted party branch secretary who was more than 30 years old and who actually said: "I followed the Communist Party for a decade, and only today realized that I had been deceived." Look at this. He clearly has been deceived by capitalism; and yet he turns things around and says he has been deceived by the Communist Party (laughter)

(Hu Qiaomu added here: The foreign concessions in old China were not really stipulated explicitly in treaties, but were a case of our having been deceived by foreigners, and as we sank deeper and deeper, they finally became "nations within a nation.")

I feel that the economic dealings of Guangdong with the outside truly require a further summarizing of experience.... Guangdong's economic dealings with the outside seem to suffer from this one major flaw--the method of excessively and spontaneously raising purchase prices has squeezed out the farm produce and sideline products of which there is a shortage, including some farm produce and sideline products of other provinces which are used for exports, and at the same time, there have been large amounts of imports of daily consumer goods which are not--or are not completely--designed to meet the needs of the marketplace in the province.

Some comrades might say that flaws are hard to avoid. I am half in agreement with this;...it is best to let the Party Central Committee say this for you, and you---should not say it first.... Aren't some of us comrades mistaken in our understanding?

The advertisements sent out on our Central Television Network also speak of foreign watches that even "the capable cannot produce" and that are "renowned throughout the world!" In actuality, this serves to publicize the "superiority" of the capitalist system.

We must decide to reduce the export of those goods and materials that are truly causing losses and that are in extremely short supply in the country.

You in Guangdong in 1981 had nearly 1 billion U.S. dollars in local foreign currency reserves, no small amount.

Zhao Ziyang:

We must be daring in taking advantage of the present advantageous international conditions, uphold the policy of opening to the outside, and carry out the policy of stimulating the domestic economy in order to quicken the development of our national economy, but at the same time we must see that under the new historical conditions, we cannot avoid facing a struggle against the corruption of capitalist ideology and bourgeois liberalization.

Hu Qiaomu:

The lowest crime rate in the nation was in 1956! .029 percent; in 1961 it was .069 percent; in 1978 it was .057 percent; in 1979 it was .066 percent; in 1980 it was .079 percent; and in 1981 it was .091 percent.

I believe that in essence this problem is an important case of class struggle under conditions of socialism. As brought out by the Party Central Committee--first raised by Comrade Ziaoping in a speech at a theory and ideology meeting, the exploiting class as a class has already been destroyed, but class struggle continues. After this proposition was brought forth, it was doubted and refuted by many people. They wondered how you could still have class struggle, now that the exploiting class no longer exists! Some comrades in theoretical circles and some friendly figures outside the country raised this question, and some said that the wall had already collapsed but the bricks remain.... In the present stage of development of socialism, we can affirm that class struggle will not die out. Eliminating class struggle will take a long time--just how long is difficult to say.

Presently, we must face the bourgeois classes in Hong Kong and Macao, in Taiwan, and in other nations. They want to encroach upon and corrupt our troops, and they even go so far as to say that they want to turn Guangdong into another Hong Kong. We want to struggle against them, but (except for a small number who are conducting joint enterprises with us) they are not under the jurisdiction of the PRC, and in dealing with them we cannot use the methods we used in 1952 to handle the national bourgeoisie. Because of this, it will be a long-term struggle.

I agree with what Comrade Zhong Yi [0112 1138] has just said, but there is one point I wish to revise. He feels that the high tide of smuggling has already passed. In terms of the present, this may be so (although we cannot say it is at low tide), but in the long term, we cannot view it this way. There may be an even higher tide. Unless we begin now to use extremely clear heads and extremely severe measures, there will certainly be a higher tide. If we regain Hong Kong and Macao, a large number of the bourgeoisie will become citizens of the PRC. Hong Kong and Macao will become territories of the PRC, but will

maintain their present systems as before. It will remain a free port--one nation and two systems--and a new and extremely complicated situation will arise for which we must be fully prepared. We must also prepare for the resolution of the Taiwan problem, even though it is somewhat farther off. Actual intercourse between the mainland and Taiwan is now increasing daily. Guangdong is facing the Hong Kong and Macao problem and Fujian is facing the Taiwan problem. Because of this, we cannot believe that the high tide will pass so easily. For a rather long historical period, this struggle will not shrink in scope.

When the Soviet Union implemented a "new economic policy," a new stratum appeared.... Stalin did an abrupt turnabout, and the "new Economic Policy" was ended. The problem we face at present has nothing in common with the conditions in the Soviet Union at that time, and we cannot use Stalin's methods.... Our policy of opening up to the outside is a long-term one.

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